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U.S. VETOES SECURITY COUNCIL LEBANON RESOLUTION

OW261410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, Jun 26 (XINHUA) -- The United States today vetoed a resolution demanding the immediate and simultaneous withdrawal of the Israeli and the Palestinian Armed Forces from Beirut and the areas around it. The resolution was put to vote after a full-day intensive consultations among the council's members yesterday.

The United States has all along been supporting the Israeli armed aggression against Lebanon and is reported to be trying to press the PLO to disarm. It is the only member of the Security Council who opposed the draft resolution.

The draft resolution, sponsored by France, demanded that "all the parties observe an immediate cessation of hostilities throughout Lebanon." It demanded "the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces engaged round Beirut, to a distance of 10 kilometres from the periphery of that city, as a first step towards the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, and the simultaneous withdrawal of the Palestinian Armed Forces from Beirut, which shall retire to the existing camps."

It "supports all efforts by the Government of Lebanon to ensure Lebanese sovereignty throughout the territory and the integrity and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized frontiers."

It "supports the Government of Lebanon in its will to regain exclusive control of its capital and, to that end, to install in Beirut its armed forces which shall take up positions within Beirut and interpose themselves on its periphery."

It "requests the secretary-general, as an immediate measure, to station United Nations military observers, by agreement with the Government of Lebanon, with instructions to supervise the ceasefire and disengagement in and round Beirut."

Speaking to the council earlier yesterday, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar reassured the council that the United Nations organizations in the Middle East, the United Nations truce supervision organization with its military observers, as well as UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon) in southern Lebanon, stood ready to perform any task which the Security Council might wish them to undertake.

WAN LI MEETS FOREIGN HEALTH OFFICIALS 27 JUN

OW271652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this evening with international visitors attending the two-week inter-regional seminar on primary health care which closed Saturday in Shandong Province. The vice-premier congratulated them on the success of the seminar.

Among the more than 30 guests present were Dr. H. Nakajima, western Pacific regional director of the World Health Organization (WHO); Dr. O. Tejada de Rivero, assistant director-general of WHO headquarters; James Grant, executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund; I.A. Sirken, representative of the World Bank; Oliver M. Munyaradzi, minister of health of Zimbabwe; Muhamadu Chernd Jallow, minister of health of Gambia; Justin Maeda, minister of planning of Tanzania; Professor 'Ali Muhammad Fadl, minister of health of the Sudan; Professor D. Jakovljevic, president of the Federal Executive Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare of Yugoslavia; Mohamed Musthafa Hussain, minister of health of the Maldives; Dr. Sem Phringphuangkaeo, minister of health of Thailand; Nava Raj Subedi, minister of Panchayat, local development and health of Nepal; Professor Upendra Man Malla, honorary member of the National Planning Commission of Nepal; Dr. Jesus Azurin, minister of health of the Philippines, and Willie Korisa, minister of health of Vanuatu.

Also present were Qian Xinzhong, adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, and Wang Wei and Guo Ziheng, vice-ministers of public health.

The foreign visitors arrived here from Shandong by train this evening, and will shortly leave China.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT BURGEONING MISSILE USE

HK270344 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 7

[Report: "A Look at the Role of Sophisticated Missiles From Experience in the Malvinas War"]

[Text] According to reports, U.S. military planners who are currently studying the lessons of the Falklands war have expressed concern that more and more small nations possess sophisticated guided missiles, because countries with powerful navies are less able to withstand attacks by such missiles.

U.S. Atlantic Fleet Commander Adm Harry Train said: "Every country with the money to buy a certain sophisticated weapon constitutes a very great danger. We know these missiles have very great capability for destroying warships."

During the Falklands war, Argentina used French Exocet missiles to attack the British warships. This gave a vivid demonstration of the power of these new weapons.

The military powers will no longer have the monopoly of possession of new weapons. A number of publications studying missile sales have said Iran has more than 12 types of missiles, including some of the most advanced U.S. missiles. Libya has 12 different types of missiles and South Africa 11. The United States has sold many missiles to other NATO countries, who have then proceeded to sell missiles made by themselves to Third World countries.

The French (aerospace) company has sold a total of 1,600 Exocets to 24 countries. These missiles cost $200,000 each before the Falklands war. However, it is said that Argentina offered $1 million each in its search for such missiles during the war.

Certain U.S. missiles have a range of over 100 miles (160 kilometers), but the maximum range of most of those the United States has sold is 40 miles (64 kilometers). The Exocet has a range of 30 miles (48 kilometers). The key parts are certain advanced guidance systems. These systems range from heat-seeking installations to automatic ship-finding radar and to small cameras in the warhead by which a missile-launching pilot in his cockpit can aim the missile by television. British and Israeli jet aircraft have demonstrated the deadly capability of this type of missile.

LU JINDONG, OTHERS ATTEND TRACK BANQUET 21 JUN

OW211700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a reception here this evening to welcome foreign athletes to the Beijing international track and field tournament, which ended yesterday.

Teams from Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Romania, Trinidad and Tobago and the U.S.S.R. attended the reception. The Japanese and Thai participants left for home earlier today.

Wang Bingnan, president of the association, and J.B. Holt, general secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, delivered speeches at the reception, congratulating the Beijing international athletics tournament on its success.

Present were Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Li Wengyao, chairman of the organizing committee of the tournament and president of the Chinese Athletic Association, and diplomatic envoys of some countries in China.

The foreign athletes toured the Great Wall and the Ming tombs today. They will leave here for home shortly.

HAIG RESIGNS; SHULTZ NAMED AS SUCCESSOR

OW260118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT Jun 26 82

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has resigned and George Shultz, former treasury secretary, has accepted the nomination by President Reagan as his successor.

This was announced by President Reagan at the White House in a very brief announcement this afternoon. Reagan said he made this announcement "with great regret" and that he had respected and admired Haig's "wisdom and counsel."

Later at a press conference at the State Department Haig received a prolonged applause from his staff. He read to the press his letter of resignation to President Reagan in which he said:

"Your accession to office on Jaunary 20, 1981, brought an opportunity for a new and forward looking foreign policy resting on the cornerstones of strength and compassion." "We agreed that consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose were essential to success. It was in this spirit that I undertook to serve you as secretary of state."

"In recent months, it has become clear to me that the foreign policy on which we embarked together was shifting from that careful course which we had laid out. Under these circumstances, I feel it necessary to request that you accept my resignation."

George Shultz, 61, is executive vice president of Bechtel Corp., a huge international construction company based in San Francisco. A veteran of previous Republican administrations, Shultz served as budget director and secretary of labor under President Nixon. He is now in Europe on business and is expected to arrive in Washington Saturday.

XINHUA CARRIES PROFILE OF SECRETARY SHULTZ

OW280559 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1429 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Man in the News: New U.S. Secretary of State -- George Shultz" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- The newly nominated U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, is an economist. When Nixon was president, he was a Cabinet member, serving as secretary of labor, secretary of the treasury and in other positions.

Shultz was born in New York City on 13 December 1920. He graduated from Princeton University in 1942. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1945, and fought in the Pacific islands as a Marine Corps major. After the war, he taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology [MIT]. From 1948 to 1957, he was a lecturer of economics, assistant professor and associate professor of that institute in the study of labor-management relations. He got his doctorate in industrial economics from MIT in 1949. He was a professor of labor-management relations in the graduate school of business of the University of Chicago in 1957, and served as dean of that school from 1962 to 1968.

In 1955 Shultz was a senior member of the Council of Economic Advisors when Eisenhower was president. From 1959 to 1960 he served as adviser to the secretary of labor. From 1961 to 1962 he was a member of the council of advisers for labor and administration policy to President Kennedy. In January 1969 when Nixon became president, he was appointed secretary of labor. In June 1970 he served as director of the Office of Management and Budget. In June 1972 he became the secretary of the treasury. In December 1972 he concurrently served as assistant to the president in charge of economic affairs as well as chairman of the council for economic policy. He resigned from his post as the secretary of the treasury in March 1974. During the Nixon administration, he continued to serve as a White House adviser in carrying out international economic tasks on behalf of the U.S. Government.

After that, Shultz became the executive vice president of the Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco (one of the largest architect engineering firms in the world). He became president of that corporation in early 1981. Before Reagan became president, he was Reagan's economic adviser.

After Reagan was elected president in 1980, Shultz participated in the transitional group for shaping foreign policy. After Reagan took office, he appointed Shultz chairman of the Council of Advisers to the President on Economic Policy in February 1981.

Shultz belongs to the Republican Party. During the Nixon administration, he was regarded as an "expert in tackling thorny problems" and a "reconciliatory negotiator," playing an influential role in economic affairs. At one time, he was called "Kissinger in the economic sphere."

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON GOLDWATER'S 'AMNESIA'

HK270748 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Zhang Dezhen [1728 1795 4176]: "Who Has Amnesia?"]

[Text] U.S. Senator Goldwater, who has come out with a lot of rubbish about Sino-U.S. relations, recently submitted a statement to Congress. In this statement, apart from harping on the old tune of the "strategic value" of Taiwan for the United States, he complained with some emotion that Americans had "let the importance of Taiwan" and its "strategic value" "fade from their memory," and so he held that it was necessary to "remind" Americans to frequently remember this point.

It seems that Goldwater is rather irritated by American "amnesia." However, it has not occurred to him that the one suffering from amnesia is none other than himself. This is because he seems to have clean forgotten about the history of the development of Sino-U.S. relations over the past 30 years.

Let us just look at the more than 20 years from the establishment of the PRC in 1949 to the publication of the Shanghai Communique in 1972; during that time U.S. China policy precisely followed the guiding idea of "never forgetting" the major "strategic value" of Taiwan for the United States. From the occupation of Taiwan by force in 1950 to the signing of the U.S.-Chiang "common defense treaty" in 1954, from the creation of tension in the Taiwan Strait area in 1958 to the attempt to concoct "two Chinas" and "one China and one Taiwan" and so on and so forth, the U.S. aim was none other than to control Taiwan, China's territory, and make it a base for opposing China and expanding in Asia. And what was the result? The facts have shown that the more tightly the United States held onto Taiwan, the more passive its China policy became, and the more it got into a dead end. In the face of these inescapable facts, beginning in the 1970's the U.S. Government was compelled to revise its China policy, and this led to the Shanghai Communique and later the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. The history of the development of Sino-U.S. relations over the past 30 years tells people that the U.S. Government policy of encroaching on China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs could get nowhere, and that anyone who pursues unspeakable designs on the Taiwan issue will certainly be rebuffed. This is the dialectics of history.

Very clearly, the United States changed its China policy not because of a sudden whim of a certain power holder but out of its own global strategy. In an article published a few months ago marking the 10th anniversary of the Shanghai Communique, former President Nixon wrote: "We opened our eyes, and established this new relationship for the appropriate reason of national interest." It was precisely because the United States considered its own interests that it recognized [chengren] that there is only one China, that Taiwan is part of China, and that the PRC is the sole legal government of China.

Can it be that Mr Goldwater does not know or is unable to remember the facts cited above? If he does not know them, then this senator is really too ignorant; and if he has forgotten about them, then it is precisely he who is suffering amnesia. Truly it is necessary to "remind," "remind" this amnesia patient.

CCP WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW250720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- A party workers delegation of the Chinese Communist Party left here by plane this morning on a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The delegation is led by Feng Wenbin, vice-president of the party school of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Bai Zhimin, deputy head of the organization department under the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The delegation is seen off at the airport by Hu Qili, director of the general office of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Qiao Shi, head of the international liaison department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, as well as Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'JOY' OF KOREAN UNIFICATION

HK280722 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Xu Baokang [1776 1405 1660]: "All the People Are Looking Forward to Reunification With One Mind"]

[Text] The "38th Parallel" military demarcation line on the Korean Peninsula lies cruelly in front of all the Korean people. The beautiful 3,000-li-long country has been artificially divided in two, bringing boundless grief upon the compatriots in the North and South. Today the common desire for reunification of the motherland is making itself felt more and more among the Korean people, both in the North and the South, among both the young and the old.

From 3 to 6 November last year, representatives from North Korea, overseas Koreans and Christians held talks in Vienna, Austria, in order to speed up the reunification of the motherland. This is the first such dialogue to be held since the liberation of Korea. The representatives were all moved to tears, shook hands and embraced each other and shouted for joy. At the banquet, they sat eating simple Korean food and ardently toasted each other. They also sang folksongs together and joined hands to dance. In order to cherish this meeting of compatriots, they unanimously agreed that they should not live apart. They moved in together so that they would eat and live in the same place. Within just a few days, under the banner of reunification, they went beyond the boundaries of ideology, beliefs, political views and religion, conducted sincere talks on reunification questions such as an end to the U.S. interference in Korean internal affairs, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the realization of social democracy in South Korea and the establishment of a federal system and deepened mutual understanding. The sense of alienation that had been brought about by the prolonged separation and the misunderstandings and lack of trust that had piled up for so long soon disappeared.

On a clear day, we can just about see the rear mountains of Seoul from the top of (Chanamsan) [1311 0589 1472] Mountain in Kaesong. However, due to the separation of the military demarcation line, the North and the South seem so far away. Over 70 percent of the families in Kaesong City have relatives in South Korea. For the last 30 years or more, these people, together with all their Korean compatriots, have suffered their full share of the anguish of the separation of blood brothers. We visited (Pyonghwayi) [1627 0735 6849] in Panmunjom. This village neighbors (Taesongtong) [1129 5110 3159], which lies south of the demarcation line. From time immemorial, the children of these two villages often played together and adults often dropped in on each other.

Yearning for the day of reunification, the villagers of (Pyonghwayi) have erected two-story residences in the village. Each household has tidied up its best room in preparation for their relatives. One worker in a Kaesong cement factory has worked extremely hard and has produced an extra 1,000-odd tons of cement. He emotionally said that, when the motherland is reunified, this cement will be used for erecting a bridge across the (Sachonogang) [3097 1557 3068] River, so as to facilitate North-South intercourse among compatriots and so that they may all share in the joy of reunion.

For the last 30 years, the Korean people, in order to rid themselves of foreign interference and to oppose the "two Koreas" national splittist policy advanced by South Korea, have waged a protracted and unremitting struggle. The principle of the Korean Workers Party and government of persisting in an independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland and their consistent policy of stressing realization of reunification through talks, as well as the correct plan put forth by President Kim Il-song for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, have won the broad support and praise of all the Korean people and peace-loving people throughout the world. Korea's desire for reunification represents the general trend of things and is part of the historical tide.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, under the protection of the United States and in the footsteps of Pak Chong-hui, has cried out in an aggravating manner that "there can only be resistance toward the North for peaceful reunification is inconceivable." They have wantonly stirred up mutual distrust and antagonistic feelings between the North and the South. They have also stated that "all those using or spreading words or proposals of agreement with the North will automatically be severely punished." As for this stupid course of action taken by Chon Tu-hwan, the people of South Korea were right in saying: Pak Chong-hui was shot for pursuing a policy that was opposed to dialogue and reunification and Chon Tu-hwan from Kyongsang Province will in the end follow Pak Chong-hui to his grave.

MASS ANTI-U.S. RALLY HELD IN PYONGYANG

OW251658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Over 100,000 Pyongyang inhabitants held a mass rally at the Kim Il-song Square today to mark "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Addressing the mass rally, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, said: The Korean war provoked by U.S. imperialism on June 25, 1950, was a most brigandish and shameful war of aggression aiming to occupy the whole of Korea, make the entire Korean people colonial slaves and, furthermore, realise its wild ambition for Asian and world supremacy and, was a most brutal and criminal war of genocide without precedent in the world history of war.

He pointed out that today U.S. war-hawks are zealously instigating the South Korean puppets to war preparations, continuously supplying them with up-to-date weapons and equipment while beefing up their own armed forces in South Korea. He bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists for illegally occupying the southern half of Korea for 37 years and imposing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the South Korean people, and condemned the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the executor of their colonial rule, for seeking fascism and war, treachery and division. He declared: If national sovereignty is to be achieved throughout the country, it is imperative, first of all, to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from South Korea. He called on the people in South Korea under the banner of independence and sovereignty, to oppose the U.S. imperialists' occupation and resolutely fight to overthrow their colonial rule. In order to accomplish the cause of national reunification, the proposal for founding the Democratic Conferderal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kin Il-song should be realised, he stressed.

An appeal to the South Korean people was adopted at the rally. A mammoth demonstration was launched following the rally. All papers here today dedicated editorials to "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism", demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS SEND MESSAGES TO DPRK

OW241401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0751 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students Federation and the All-China Women's Federation have sent separate messages to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Korea, the Korean Socialist Working Youth League's Central Committee, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Democratic Women's Union to mark the 32d anniversary of the fatherland liberation war (25 June).

The message of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions said: "China and Korea are as close as lips and teeth. In their common struggle against aggression and for national liberation, the Chinese and Korean people have always sympathized and supported each other. The Chinese workers have greatly cherished the blood-sealed friendship between China and Korea."

The message said: "We resolutely support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. We firmly support the plan for reunification and the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by Chairman Kim Il-song: and strongly condemn the "two Koreas" policy promoted by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea."

The message of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation said: Under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people defeated the U.S. aggressors and won resounding victories in the fatherland liberation war. Since the war, they have scored one great victory after another in socialist construction.

"The Chinese people are highly elated at this."

The message said: "Chinese young people unswervingly support the Korean people and youth in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and interference and for the independence and peaceful reunification of the fatherland; resolutely support the plan for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by Chairman Kim Il-song; and strongly condemn the Chon Tu-hwan clique for its criminal action in strangling democracy and splitting the nation. Chinese young people once again strongly demand that the U.S. Government abandon its policy of breaking up Korea, withdraw all troops and military equipment from South Korea and let the Korean people solve their own problems without outside interferences."

The All-China Women's Federation message said: "We will forever march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and women in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for the reunification of their own country and the safeguarding of world peace." The message said: "It is our deep belief that the Korean people and women will definitely win victories in their just struggle against outside interferences and for freedom and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SRV'S SEIZURE OF BOATS

OW261510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry today sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy to China, strongly protesting the Vietnamese piracy of assaulting and seizing a Chinese fishing vessel in the Gulf of Tonkin recently.

The note says: "On 16 June 1982, while fishing vessels of the Beicun production brigade, Longmen commune, Qinzhou County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, were engaged in normal fishing operations in Chinese territorial waters to the south of Baisuyan in the Gulf of Tonkin, fishing vessel No. 1353 was suddenly attacked and seized by armed Vietnamese vessels at 21 degrees 20 minutes 15 seconds north and 108 degrees 11 minutes and 45 seconds east at 1610 hours. Abroad this vessel were Lin Ruifeng and two other fishermen."

It points out that "in open defiance of international law, the Vietnamese authorities have recently made repeated attacks on Chinese fishing vessels, disrupting the normal fishing operations of Chinese fishermen and brazenly seized Chinese fishing vessels and fishermen. Such barbarous deeds are not to be tolerated."

"The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities and sternly warns them that they must immediately stop all assaults and harassment on Chinese fishing vessels, send back all the seized Chinese fishermen and fishing vessels and compensate for all the losses incurred therefrom," it stresses.

VODK SAYS KAMPUCHEANS HAIL COALITION GOVERNMENT

OW250810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas heartily welcome the declaration on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and will unite with all nationalities throughout the country to drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea, in the spirit of the declaration, says a commentary broadcast by radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

In the past three years, the commentary says, "the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea, the government, the people and the army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have all along cherished the hope that all nationalities across the country would unite and strengthen the resistance forces against Vietnamese aggressors militarily, politically and diplomatically, so as to liberate our nation and people from the shackles of the Vietnamese aggressors, restore peace in Kampuchea and enable the Kampuchean people to live in peace and happiness, and build an independent, neutral, non-aligned and prosperous Kampuchea."

The formation of the coalition government, the commentary points out, "meant a grievous failure for the Vietnamese aggressors both in political and diplomatic fields." It says, "in order to undermine the great national unity of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have resorted to all kinds of sabotages. But the Kampuchean people, who have a glorious tradition of opposing foreign aggression, treasure the interest of the nation above anything else and cherish the strong will to liberate the motherland from the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, the three resistance forces, through full consultations, finally reached agreement on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea so as to offer more powerful resistance against the Vietnamese aggression."

The Kampuchean army and people will continue to hold aloft the banner of resistance, make all efforts to accomplish their tasks in different posts and make contributions to the liberation of their motherland, the commentary concludes.

U.S.-WESTERN EUROPE PIPELINE DISPUTE DISCUSSED

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK260900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 7

[Report: "New Dispute Breaks Out Between United States and Western European Allies"]

[Text] After U.S. President Reagan announced on 18 June the expansion of the ban on the export of oil and natural gas equipment to the Soviet Union, West Germany and other Western European countries expressed their unhappiness, saying that this would have an unfavorable effect on European-U.S. relations. However, the U.S. State Department insists that the expansion of U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union is essential, and hopes that its allies will take a united stand. According to reports, this U.S. Government decision means that overseas affiliates and licensees of American companies may not use U.S. patents to manufacture turbines required for the natural gas pipeline between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. This will directly affect the execution of the plan by West Germany and other Western European countries to lay the natural gas pipeline. U.S. Deputy Commerce Secretary Olmer [title as received] estimates that this will automatically halt the natural gas pipeline project and delay it for 2 years. Schmidt has on the one hand persisted in the steelpipe natural gas deal with the Soviet Union, while on the other hand expressing the worries and regrets of the West German and other Western European governments on being informed of the U.S. Government's decision. The EEC foreign ministers meeting adopted a statement on 22 June criticizing the U.S. move as a deviation from the principles of international law and declaring that the EEC could not accept it. France even said on 23 June that it would not be bound by the U.S. decision.

U.S. State Department spokesman Fischer said on 22 June when speaking on the West German Government's criticism that President Reagan's decision to expand sanctions against the Soviet plan to lay the natural gas pipeline was essential for making emphatically clear the "deep unhappiness" of the United States over the Polish affair. Fischer said although West German officials have complained that economic sanctions are ineffective, the Soviet project to build the pipeline to bring natural gas to Western Europe is "behind schedule," and it will be further hampered by this U.S. move. He held: "Failure to acquire U.S. equipment and technology will at least increase the expenditures on this project and compel the Soviet Union to spend an extra amount of its scarce wealth." Fischer said: "We recognize that this (U.S.) decision will cause some losses to our allies. However, American companies are also suffering heavy losses." He expressed his "hope that we will be able to take a common stand with our allies on this issue."

According to reports, although Japan has not participated in the Siberia-Western Europe natural gas pipeline project, it reached an agreement some time ago with the Soviet Union on working together to exploit the oil and gas of the Sakhalin continental shelf. The U.S. decision is certain to affect the implementation of this agreement. Hence, Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe summoned the U.S. ambassador to Japan on the same day that Reagan announced the expansion of sanctions and warned him that unless the United States rescinded this measure, relations between Japan and the United States would become tense.

This new row between the United States and its allies has broken out less than a fortnight after the seven-nation Western summit at Versailles, which made some effort to bridge mutual differences of opinion. Western public opinion has expressed deep concern and unease over this.

XINHUA Report

OW261236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 26 Jun 82

["Roundup: U.S.-Europe Quarrel Over Gas Pipeline Surfaces Again -- by Correspondent Yu Fnguang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Only two weeks after the "Versailles summit" of the seven industrialised nations, the old quarrels between Washington and its major allies over the natural gas pipeline project with the Soviet Union have resumed.

Fresh regulations announced by the U.S. on June 18 to ban the sale of equipment produced by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies or built under U.S. licenses, with a view to blocking the construction of the Siberian pipeline, have been condemned by many of its European allies as well as Japan.

Attacking the U.S. move, foreign ministers of the European Economic Community countries said in a June 22 statement that it "implies an extra-territorial extension of United States jurisdiction which in the circumstances is contrary to the principles of international law." West German Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein said on June 23 that the U.S. measures undermined "the basis of trust and belief in international relations" in disregard of "sovereignty of other countries". France said on the same day that it would not comply with the new U.S. move. British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher, during her talks with President Reagan,complained that the U.S. decision would harm the interests of British companies. The U.S., however, said it had its own principles concerning the pipeline problem. Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe on June 18 summoned the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo, telling him bluntly that his country's ties with the U.S. might encounter difficulties if the new measures were not cancelled.

Turning a deaf ear to the strong opposition of its allies, the U.S. Department of Commerce made clear on June 23 that foreign companies would be refused "merchandise or data" from the U.S. if they violate the June 18 regulations.

The Americans have insisted that the pipeline project could serve as a blood infusion to the troubled Soviet economy and could even facilitate Moscow's military expansion. They have also argued that over-dependence on the Russian natural gas could have serious consequences on the Western alliance politically.

Obviously, both parties to the pipeline dispute have their own considerations. Western European nations are of the view that to develop economic relations with the Soviet Union will be in their own interests and will help restrain the Soviet Union and promote detente. They pointed out that the United States should not carp on the economic activities of West European countries and that the sovereignty of the latter should be respected. They argued that the U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union would be to no avail and would even backfire internationally, creating more troubles for the West. The West European nations and Japan termed it as "very unfair" for the United States to impose sanctions on the natural gas pipeline, while the United States itself has removed grain sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The quarrel shows that the compromise reached at the "Versailles summit" on East-West economic relations is very brittle, unable to paper over their essential contradictions. It is revealed that the United States did not bring up at the summit the issue of U.S.-made equipment for use in the natural gas pipeline project in order to gain concessions from Western Europe and Japan on the issue of credits for the Soviet Union, thus leaving a vagueness in the final accord which allows various interpretations and approaches. Hence the present accusations by each side against the other of violating the Versailles understanding.

How the present quarrel would evolve has drawn the attention in the political circles and press of the West. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR had this to say: If the two sides did not exercise restraint and give rein to the quarrel, "the entire Western alliance could be hurt."

Schmidt Criticism Noted

OW250742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today criticized the United States for extending its embargo against the Soviet Union. Speaking at the Bundestag (lower house) on the government's foreign policy, he said the U.S. decision would exert a disadvantageous influence upon European-U.S. relations.

The U.S. Government decided on June 18 to impose further economic sanctions on the Soviet Union, banning products manufactured abroad by U.S. owned or controlled subsidiaries and foreign firms using U.S. technical data under licensing arrangements. The U.S. embargo was mainly directed at turbines destined for the Siberian pipeline carrying natural gas to Western Europe.

Schmidt said West Germany, together with other West European countries, learned with concern and regret of the American Government's decision. The EEC statement Tuesday noted the U.S. move, which contradicts norms of international law, cannot be accepted by the EEC. The chancellor said West Germany, faithful to the contract, will stick to the natural gas pipeline deal.

Italian Officials' Remarks

OW261902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini said he was disturbed at the U.S. move which had been expressed by President Reagan to extend the embargo on the Soviet Union, CORRIERE DELLA SERA reported today. He said the U.S. move "will have a negative impact not only in bilateral relations, but also in the complicated relations between the European Economic Community and the United States." His remarks were contained in a communique issued after his meeting with Vice President Xavier Ortoli of the EEC Commission here yesterday. Premier Spadolini said the U.S. decision "contradicts with the unanimity reached in Versailles. Its danger lies in that it will cause a split in the unity of the democratic industrial countries. At present, what the complicated world economic situation demands is utmost unanimity and collective responsibility."

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo wrote to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig yesterday, expressing serious concern and reservation over the U.S. decision. He said in the letter that the U.S. measures would probably damage the trade relations which had been improved before the Polish incident broke out. This would thus cause great losses to the Italian enterprises and produce negative influence on employment in these enterprises. He added that the measures announced by Washington would bring serious consequences to the economy of the West European countries.

HUANG HUA DEPARTS PORTUGAL FOR VISIT TO SPAIN

OW251642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Lisbon, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua said at the airport here before he left for Spain today that his three-day official visit to Portugal was fruitful. "I am convinced that through joint efforts the bilateral relations between the two countries in the fields of politics, economy, science and technology and culture will develop steadily." he said. Foreign Minister Vasco Futscher Pereira and other Portuguese officials were at the airport to see the Chinese foreign minister off.

12TH LCY CONGRESS, PENG ZHEN ACTIVITIES REPORTED

CCP Greeting to Congress

OW251534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China today sent a message of warmest greetings to the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The message reads: On behalf of all the members of the Communist Party of China and the people of the various nationalities of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China most warmly congratulates the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on the successful convocation of its twelfth congress and, through the congress, expresses its greatest admiration to the glorious communists and heroic people of Yugoslavia.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia has been marching on a brilliant and militant road for over 60 years. With the great Marxist Comrade Josip Broz Tito as its outstanding leader and arming its ranks with the sharp weapon of Marxism, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has won through hard struggle great victories in the cause of revolution and socialism in Yugoslavia.

During the Second World War, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia led the people of the various nationalities of the country in defeating the insufferably arrogant German and Italian fascist invaders under extremely difficult conditions. Because of this, the people of Yugoslavia have become known to the world as a heroic people. As a result of the struggle, Yugoslavia won its liberation and began to embark on the road of socialist development. Being responsible to the working class and the people of Yugoslavia and proceeding from the reality of the country, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has founded the socialist system of self-management by applying Marxism in a creative way, and gained brilliant achievements in socialist construction. Today, Yugoslavia is standing majestically on the coast of the Adriatic Sea as a totally new, independent and prosperous socialist country, where the people of the various nationalities live in harmony and fraternal love.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia has always held high the banner of national independence, opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and safeguarding world peace. Internally, it has established the powerful system of total national defence and social self-protection, defeated sabotage and subversion by internal and external hostile forces, and effectively safeguarded national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. On the international scene, it unswervingly carries out the policy of non-alignment, devoting itself to the defence of the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the consolidation of the unity of the movement; it actively supports the liberation struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples, and consistently stands on the side of the people of the various countries in their struggle to gain or defend national independence and oppose foreign aggression. In the international communist movement, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, defying the might and fearing no strong pressure, carries out irreconcilable struggles in its heroic defence of the fundamental norms on independence and total equality which govern the relations between the communist and workers' parties, and it has thereby made an outstanding contribution to the sound development of the international communist and workers' movement, and set a good example.

During the last two years, the people of the various nationalities of Yugoslavia, under the correct leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, have been firmly carrying on the cause of Comrade Tito and confidently marching forward along the road charted by him. We firmly believe that after the closing of the congress, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will become further strengthened in its ideology, organization and practice, and that Yugoslavia will definitely be able to overcome any difficulties and obstructions on its way forward and win still greater victories in its struggle to perfect and develop the socialist system of self-management, to safeguard and strengthen the unity of the various nationalities, to persist in the non-alignment policy and to achieve international political and economic equality.

Our two parties have the same aim and the same historical suffering and have both grown strong amidst the fire of revolution. Since the victory of the revolution, they have both persisted in the principle of independence, in carrying out revolution and construction. In the course of developing the relations of the two parties, both of them have adhered to the fundamental norms of independence, total equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We are very happy to note that during the recent years the mutual understanding between our two parties, two countries and two peoples has continuously been deepened, their friendship enhanced and relations of co-operation widened. Such friendship and co-operation between us not only accords with the wishes and interests of our two peoples, but also benefits the progress of mankind and the cause of world peace. We are deeply convinced that the beautiful blossoms of revolutionary friendship cultivated by our two parties, two countries and two peoples will bear more heart-gladdening fruit in our common struggles in the future.

We wish the Twelfth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia a success! May the people of the various nationalities of Yugoslavia win new victories in their socialist construction! May the friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples be ever green!

Peng Visits Tito Mausoleum

OW251556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, paid homage at the late President Josip Broz Tito's mausoleum here this morning and placed a bouquet on it. Written on the silk ribbons hung from the bouquet were: "To the great Marxist Josip Broz Tito"; "From the delegation of Communist Party of China". Later, the Chinese delegation, accompanied by Mirko Ostojic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, visited the official residence where the late Yugoslav president once lived and worked.

Congress Opening Reported

OW261800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (XINHUA) -- The 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia opened in Belgrade this morning with the participation of 1,547 delegates and 355 guests from different parts of the country.

The morning plenary session was declared open by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who also delivered an introductory report entitled "The Struggle of the LCY for Comprehensive Progress of Socialist Self-Managment and Non-Aligned Yugoslavia". The congress was also attended by representatives from more than 130 foreign parties and liberation movements, including a delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee. This is the first LCY national congress since the death of LCY's founder and leader Josip Broz Tito. The congress is expected to adopt a resolution and amendments to the LCY statute and to elect new organs of the League at the end of its four-day work.

Peng Meeting With Dragosavac

OW270338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (XINHUA) -- President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dusan Dragosavac today received the delegation of the Communist Party of China (CCP) headed by Peng Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau, and had an extremely cordial talk with the delegation. Dragosavac said: "We express thanks and high appreciation of the sending of the CCP delegation to the 12th LCY Congress." Peng Zhen said: "We are very glad to hear the political report which embodies LCY's determination to adhere to the Tito line." Dusan Dragosavac told the Chinese delegation the tasks confronting the LCY. Chinese Ambassador Peng Guangwei was present on the occasion.

Peng Meeting With Culafic

OW271650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), today received at the "Sava" congress center the delegation of the Communist Party of China (CCP) headed by Peng Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau.

The two sides exchanged views on the further development of relations between the LCY and the CCP and between China and Yugoslavia. It was agreed that there was a big potential in the development of relations and that ecomonic ties should keep pace with political relations. Peng Zhen said: "There are many fields where we can learn from each other to make up each other's deficiencies and supply each other's needs. This development will be beneficial to both our two peoples." He expressed his confidence that in continuing on Tito's road and carrying forward his cause, the LCY will overcome all difficulties. He also wished that LCY congress a complete success. Dobroslav Culafic said he was "very much satisfied" with the smooth development of relations between the two parties and the two countries. He expressed joy at the achievements scored by the Chinese people. Chinese Ambassador Peng Guangwei was present at the meeting.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY VIEWED

XINHUA on Reagan 'Gamble'

OW251920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 25 Jun 82

["Commentary: A Dangerous Political Gamble -- by XINHUA Correspondent Wu Jin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, June 24 (XINHUA) -- It has been three weeks since Israel invaded Lebanon and now that Beirut is under intensified military attacks and encirclement, many signs point to the possibility of more adventurist aggression by Menahem Begin's authorities despite strong opposition from the world. This unbridled attitude of the Israeli authorities is a direct result of the open support it gets from the U.S. Government. As recently pointed out, "doubts do not exist that the United States gave Israel a 'wink and nod' to invade Lebanon." In his speech delivered after meeting Begin on June 21, U.S. President Ronald Reagan did not mention Israel's military invasion of Lebanon and the serious consequence it caused. On the contrary, Reagan sang the same tune as Begin and urged "all foreign forces" to withdraw from Lebanon so that Israel would not suffer from any harmful results of the violence.

Reagan's speech is considered to be an important revision of U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Before Israel invaded Lebanon, the Reagan administration had tried to reach an agreement on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip through negotiations within the framework of the Camp David accord. The United States also tried to find a solution to the Palestinian problem and the dispute between Israel and the Arab nations. However, the only thing heard now is Reagan talking about his open support for the aggressive policy of the Begin administration and his acquiesence to Israel's occupation of Arab cities and its bombing with U.S. weapons.

U.S. presidential special envoy Philip Habib is wantonly operating as an agent of Israel in the Middle East, scheming with pro-Israeli forces in Lebanon to help them get to power or trying to persuade the Palestine Liberation Organization to surrender in cooperation with Israel's military pressure.

What Reagan is up to is nothing but a political gamble. There is an indication that both Reagan and Begin are convinced that Israel's military offensives had dealt a deadly blow to the PLO's resistance forces. With this in mind, Israel is indulged in the wishful thinking of thoroughly destroying the PLO's resistance forces by shaking the Palestinians' confidence for national self-determination. It is also trying to force the Arab countries to accept Israel's occupation and control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip under the name of "autonomy."

The Reagan administration believes this is an "excellent chance" to break the Middle East deadlock and has proceeded with supporting Israel. Some U.S. officials believe it is disadvantageous for the United States to openly back Israel's invasion of Lebanon because of the effect it will have on U.S.-Arab relations and because it will cause U.S. efforts to fail in seeking a strategic identity in the struggle against the Soviet Union. However, others believe that since there has been no breakthrough in the Middle East deadlock for a long time and a "comprehensive solution" remains unrealizable within the foreseeable future, Israel's "military victory" may "open up" a new prospect. They, therefore, believe there is no harm trying. Evidently, Reagan has accepted the latter opinion.

An article in the latest issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT pointed out: "The (U.S.) administration is operating on faulty premises." TIME magazine said: "A large number of experts attacked the notion that invasions might offer any long-term solutions to the Middle East crisis." The magazine also quoted a former under secretary of state as saying that the current military situation "certainly does not mean an end to PLO activity." The former official said the idea that the intrusion will increase opportunities for solving the PLO question is "self-deception." The intrusion will only "make real negotiations impossible," he said. Newspapers here have pointed out that people have every reason to worry about the grave consequences that may result from the Reagan administration's current political gamble. The United States cannot evade situations such as responses from the Arab countries and world public opinion; further development of various contradictions in the Middle East; new splits and realignment of various forces; and another superpower's expansion in the region.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES U.S. ON BEGIN VISIT

RENMIN RIBAO on Begin Visit

HK260806 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 6

["International Jottings: by Te An [3676 1344]: "Washington Mouths High-Sounding Words"]

[Text] Washington mouths high-sounding words as Beirut burns. On 21 June U.S. President Reagan welcomed Begin, the arsonist who lit the flames of war in Lebanon, to the White House as an honored guest. They echoed each other, prattling about such stuff as the United States and Israel both hoped to "find a way to end the violence" in Lebanon and putting on a show of being "extremely concerned" "for peace in the Middle East." A splendid "end to the violence!" At the very moment they were mouthing these high-sounding words, the Israeli aggressor army was carrying out a ceaseless and sustained indiscriminate bombardment of Beirut, the Lebanese people's blood was flowing in streams, and smoke billowed into the sky over the city. At present the Israeli aggressor army's iron heels are trampling on the Lebanese people's land, powerful Israeli forces surround Beirut, and other Lebanese cities such as Sidon and Tyre are being ravaged. Countless Lebanese villages have been pulverized. Against the background of these scenes, who does Washington want to "end the violence?"

Reagan and Begin are not seeking and will not seek a way to end Israeli "violence." Instead, they are doing everything possible to "end" the existence of the PLO's revolutionary armed forces. Israel has consistently tried to redraw the political map of the Middle East by violence, and right now it is trying to wipe out the Palestinian armed forces. Both in the four-point so-called "conditions for troop withdrawal" put forward by Israel and in the four-point so-called "peace proposal" put forward by U.S. special envoy Habib, the vital point lies in "the existence of no PLO armed forces" and in forcing the Palestinian people to hand over their arms. Obviously, Washington is very clear about who to love and who to hate on the question of violence. Israel alone is allowed to light fires, and the Palestinian and Lebanese people are not allowed to extinguish them -- this is the principle the United States has consistently followed. However, has Washington thought of the price it will have to pay for acting in this fashion?

MUBARAK REQUESTS U.S. INTERVENTION IN LEBANON

OW260734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in an urgent cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan today urged Washington to intervene and stop Israel's military operations in Beirut.

According to MENA, Mubarak pointed to the grave consequences the area would face if no urgent action was taken to stop the fighting immediately. MENA also reported that the Egyptian Government has sent instructions to 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, its permanent delegate to the United Nations, to take part in the Security Council session and to support a French draft resolution on enforcing a ceasefire and bringing about disengagement of all forces in Beirut. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali called on American Ambassador Alfred Atherton today and asked for United State support of the French initiative on Lebanon at the U.N. Security Council. Ghali told reporters that Egypt was also in contact with members of the European Economic Community and non-aligned countries on Lebanon. He added that Cairo had also proposed the convening of a meeting of foreign ministers of the non-aligned states to discuss the Lebanese situation.

PRC UN ENVOY CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

OW261910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 26 (XINHUA) -- "Israel must immediately halt its aggression against Lebanon and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Lebanon," stated Ling Qing, Chinese permanent representative to the U.N., at the seventh emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly here this morning.

He said: "This massive armed aggression against Lebanon has been premeditated by the Israeli authorities. Taking advantage of the present international situation, they attempt to write off the Palestinian people's struggle for their right to national self-determination and perpetuate Israel's armed occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip by smashing the Palestine Liberation Organization bases in Lebanon and annihilating the armed forces of the PLO. It is also their intention to put Lebanon in the Israeli sphere of influence and undermine the unity of the Arab people." He pointed out that the United States vetoed two draft resolutions in the Security Council condemning Israel and calling for Israeli withdrawal. "The United States has actively supported Israel to attain its strategic objective in Lebanon and, therefore, bears the unshirkable responsibility for the serious situation in the Middle East resulting from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon," he said. Ling Qing reiterated that "the Chinese Government has consistently held that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, and the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the rights to return to their homeland, to national self-determination and to set up their own state, must be restored."

The Chinese ambassador expressed the hope that the Arab people will strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle to achieve a just and reasonable settlement of the Middle East question.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA

OW241702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Algiers, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of general economic study from the Chinese Government left here for home today after an 18-day visit. The delegation was led by Li Ke, representative of the Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua. During the visit, the Chinese delegation had comprehensive and profound discussions with the Algerian Government delegation led by Abdelhamid Brahimi, minister of planning and territorial management, on cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, technology and trade. Notes on the talks were signed by Li Ke and Salah Dimbri, secretary general of the Algerian Foreign Ministry, yesterday.

FORUM ON RECTIFYING PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

OW270328 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1244 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- A recent forum on the rectification of primary party organizations, sponsored by the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, stressed that as the all-round rectification of industrial enterprises is being carried out by stages and in groups, an important task now facing us is to successfully rectify primary party organizations, especially the ones with many serious problems in rural areas and on other fronts.

Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the organization departments of 11 provincial and municipal party committees in Beijing, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shanghai, Shandong, Hunan, Guangdong, Sichuan, Yunnan and Qinghai as well as responsible comrades of some prefectural, municipal and county party committees and primary party organizations. They studied the party Central Committee's instructions on the rectification of primary party organizations and the strengthening of political and ideological work. They exchanged experiences gained in some localities in doing this work and discussed the future task of rectifying primary party organizations.

After analyzing the basic conditions in primary party organizations, the forum pointed out: Primary party organizations on the industrial, agricultural, financial and trade, cultural and educational fronts are good or relatively good and are strong. They unite and lead large numbers of party members and nonparty people in conscientiously implementing the lines, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, thus ensuring the smooth development of socialist modernization.

Thr forum also pointed out: A small number of primary party organizations on each front have many problems. Some primary party organizations are impure to a serious extent; some are weak and lax and do not have a strong fighting capability; some are even in a paralyzed or semiparalyzed state; and still others, unable to withstand the test of class struggle under new historical conditions, have become corrupt and rotten under the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas. These situations should arouse our serious vigilance.

The forum pointed out: It is necessary to rectify primary party organizations under the unified leadership of party committees and in coordination with the party's central task. The departments concerned should jointly be responsible for specific work and coordinate with one another in organizing personnel to perform this work. Various localities' experiences show that primary party organizations, the rectification of which higher-level party committees have examined closely and for the rectification of which they have made proper arrangements, have carried forward the three important styles of integrating theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism; have become pure politically, ideologically and organizationally; and have generally strengthened their fighting capabilities.

The forum emphasized: In rectifying primary party organizations, it is essential to persistently stress rectifying them ideologically. Ideological education should be grasped as the central link in the rectification, and the process of rectifying primary party organizations should be one of widespread education for party members in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is necessary to educate party members in communist ideals, the party's lines, principles and policies, the basic knowledge of the party and particularly in the knowledge of how to combat the corrosive influence of capitalist ideas according to actual conditions in order to enable them to raise their political consciousness and strengthen their party spirit. All party members should keep firmly in mind that the ultimate aim of our party is the realization of communism, that the basic purpose of our party is to serve the people wholeheartedly, and that members must faithfully fulfill the pledge they gave when joining the party, uphold the four fundamental principles and struggle for the cause of communism all their lives.

The key to rectifying primary party organizations lies in successfully rectifying and building the leading bodies of basic-level party committees, general party branches and party branches.

Only when the leading bodies of primary party organizations have been rectified will there be a reliable guarantee for the success of the rectification in other aspects. In the course of rectification, a prudent attitude should be taken in adopting organizational measures. It is necessary to evalute erring comrades in an all-round way and deal with them in different ways according to the nature of their mistakes, the seriousness of their cases as well as their attitudes and consistent performance. A distinction should be made between those who committed mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the "three kinds of people," between those with the problem of following unhealthy tendencies and those engaged in criminal economic activities and between those who have made general mistakes in the way of life and those who are degenerate and corrupt. In handling their cases, it is necessary to respect their rights as party members, hear their own opinions and allow them to present their cases and defend themselves. The handling of the case of each party member should be based on clear facts and conclusive evidence. Each case must be properly handled and its nature must be accurately determined so that our handling of the case will be able to withstand the test of history. Methods and steps for rectifying primary party organizations should be adopted according to the actual conditions in various localities. The rectification of primary party organizations should be carried out by stages and in groups in light of production and other work.

Yang Shijie, deputy director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, presided over and addressed the forum.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

OW26^?04 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 26 Jun 82

[RENMIN RIBAO 27 June commentator's article: "Pay Attention to the Rectification of the Party's Primary Organizations"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- Our party is the ruling party with more than 39 million members and more than 2 million primary organizations. Each primary organization of the party lives among the masses and maintains close ties with the masses. The party's line, principles and policies are implemented among the masses through the primary organizations; the opinions, demands and voices of the vast numbers of party members and the masses of the people are made known to the party's leading organs through the primary organizations. The party's primary organizations are cells forming the body of the party. Only when every cell is full of vigor and vitality will the health of the entire body be reliably guaranteed; the work and fighting capacity of the primary organizations have a direct bearing on the work of the party as a whole.

Our party has always attached importance to the rectification and building of its primary organizations. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, we have carried out a series of tasks to bring order out of chaos in party building, and the conditions of the party's primary organizations have taken on great changes. Most of the primary organizations are now able to conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies and unite and lead the masses in striving to build a modern and powerful, highly democratic and culturally advanced socialist country. However, we must also soberly see that because of the serious damage done to the party by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," because of the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideas and remnant feudalistic ideas on the party ranks and because of certain shortcomings in our work, some of the party's primary organizations are lax and weak and do not have a strong fighting capacity; a small number of primary organizations are in a paralyzed or semiparalyzed state; and a few primary organizations, unable to withstand attacks by sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie, have become corrupted and rotten. Such primary organizations, though only a minority in the whole party, have hurt the party's image and weakened the party's fighting capacity. We are now in a new historical period, and the new situation and new tasks have set higher demands on the party's primary organizations. We must rectify and build up the party's primary organizations, strengthen the lax, weak, paralyzed and semiparalyzed ones, further strengthen the body of our party and increase its fighting capacity.

In the past few years, the party's leading departments in quite a few localities have rectified some primary organizations in conjunction with production and work and have achieved some results. However, leading party organs in some places still do not quite understand the necessity and urgency of rectifying the party's primary organizations. Some worry that rectifying the primary organizations will adversely affect production and work and therefore are not enthusiastic about it. Experience from experiments conducted in various places have proved: In rural areas, where the party's primary organizations with more and serious problems were rectified in good time in conjunction with the work of summing up and perfecting the production responsibility system, the backwardness there was changed, and work and production development were accelerated. In the all-round rectification of industrial enterprises by stages and in groups, when the party's primary organizations were rectified earnestly, the all-round rectification of enterprises was pushed forward, and the results of enterprise rectification were consolidated.

We stress that the party must take care of itself. Strengthening the rectification and building of the party's primary organizations is an important aspect of the party's taking care of itself. We must not allow some of the party's primary organizations to become paralyzed and even rotten, and we must not look on passively while viruses spread in the party's body and seriously harm the party. We must actively carry out this task with a highly responsible spirit and a serious attitude.

In rectifying the party's primary organizations, we should insist on putting the stress on ideological rectification and concentrate on education and raising the standards of party members. Of course, we should also carry out necessary organizational rectification. We should focus our attention on rectifying the leading bodies of primary party committees, general party branches and party branches. As long as party committees at various levels pay attention to this task, put it on their agenda, strengthen leadership and adopt proper methods, we will certainly be able to do a good job in rectifying and building up the part 's primary organizations.

FLOODWATERS IN CENTRAL PROVINCES BEGIN TO RECEDE

OW260746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Flood waters of the Xiang, Gan and Fu Rivers in the middle reaches of the Yangtze in Hunan and Jiangxi Provinces, and of the Min River in coastal Fujian Province started to drop yesterday morning, according to the central flood-control office. Except for the Gan River, the office reports, the flood level of these rivers has fallen to or below warning markers. However, flood waters in Hunan's Dongting Lake and Jiangxi's Poyang Lake are still rising, approaching or exceeding warning levels. The office disclosed that heavy or torrential rains hit Hubei, Hunan and Jiangxi provinces, northern Fujian and southern Zhejiang and rainstorms occurred in some areas in mid-June, but that the heavy rains have ceased in these regions in the past two days.

WAN LI INSPECTS COMMUNES HIT BY HAILSTORMS

OW251544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li Wednesday inspected the Mulin commune in Shunyi County, one of the 39 communes on the eastern and northern outskirts of Beijing hit by hailstorms Tuesday, according to today's BEIJING DAILY. Nearly 7,500 hectares of maize, vegetables and watermelons were affected, 2,000 requiring replanting, the paper says. Wan Li discussed relief work with local officials. Also Wednesday, members of Beijing's Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee visited affected communes in Shunyi and Pinggu Counties. In the damaged areas, people are levelling land and replanting. Farm machinery, tools and seeds are being supplied by neighboring communes, reports the BEIJING DAILY.

ZHOU YANG ARTICLE ON MAO LITERARY, ART THOUGHT

HK280837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 82 p 5

[Speech by Zhou Yang delivered on 12 May to the "symposium on Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art" jointly sponsored by the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Institute of Literature: "It Is Necessary To Persist and Develop Mao Zedong's Thinking on Literature and Art"]

[Text] Summary: Regarding Mao Zedong literary and art thought, we should first adhere to it and second develop it. We should not separate Mao Zedong Thought from Marxism-Leninism, nor separate Mao Zedong literary and art thought from the whole system of Mao Zedong Thought, nor separate Mao Zedong literary and art thought from the thousands of years of our country's cultural tradition or from the revolutionary tradition of literature of the May Fourth Movement.

Adherence to Mao Zedong literary and art thought is certainly a must. However the adherence does not mean stagnation and we should develop it while adhering to it. There have already been unprecedentedly great changes both at home and abroad since the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." Some comrades rigidly adhere to old slogans and in this way fall out of step with the progress of the times.

The fact that we have refrained from mentioning that literature and art are subordinate to politics does not mean that literature and art are not related to politics or that we can separate literature and art from politics. The so-called going deep into life does not mean being an onlooker but means taking an active part in life. The problem concerning alienation is important and we should make special research into it.

How Marxism-Leninism will develop in China depends on how it is integrated with China's history and present situation. [end summary]

In order to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the publication of the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" the comrades of the literary and art circles in Beijin held a "symposium on Mao Zedong literary and art thought." This symposium was well held.

The emergence of many different opinions on literary and art problems is a good thing and not a bad thing, for this proves that we are actively thinking things over. We should not demand identity in our opinions on all problems because this is impossible, but on problems of principle we should strive to seek identity in building ideology. As for the CCP Central Committee's literary and art policies, Comrade Deng Xiaoping already expounded on them in his congratulatory speech at the fourth national congress of literary and art workers. Comrade Hu Yaobang has also made quite a few speeches. Recently Comrade Hu Qiaomu again published his speech at the forum on problems on the ideological front, in which he also said something about literature and art. All the above-mentioned speeches are important.

At this forum, people have the identical view that we should first adhere to and second develop Mao Zedong literary and art thought.

In order to adhere to Mao Zedong literary and art thought, we should correctly propagate and explain it. I may be counted among those who are engaged in this work. When I was in Zhangjiakou in 1946 I published a pamphlet entitled "Describing the New Times of the Masses," in the preface of which I declared that I was willing to be the "propagator, explainer and applicator" of Mao Zedong Thought. More than 30 years have passed, but I have not fulfilled this task satisfactorily. Though I have always been loyal to Mao Zedong Thought, loyalty does not mean correctness. This proves that the work of propagating and explaining, that is the work of popularizing Marxism, is not an easy task. On the one hand, we should not mechanically give word for word explanations but should develop it and achieve something new. Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly upheld that we should not do the work of giving word for word explanations of other people's words, but quite a large number of our speeches and articles did precisely this.

It is really not easy to accurately and comprehensively explain Mao Zedong Thought in the manner of linking it with practice.

In order to correctly understand and evaluate Mao Zedong literary and art thought, I think we should pay attention to the following things:

First, we should not separate Mao Zedong Thought from Marxism-Leninism. Mao Zedong Thought is the development of Marxism-Leninism in China and is the product of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution. I remember that Comrade Mao Zedong once vividly said: "Marxism-Leninism is a big tree and we are but a few branches and leaves." Of course, this showed Comrade Mao Zedong's modesty, but this is a truth as well as modesty. For, it is indeed the luxuriant branches and leaves that grow on the big tree of Marxism-Leninism. Marxism is a great revolution of social science. Lenin developed it and then Comrade Mao Zedong used it in the Chinese revolution and further developed it. What they achieved in developing it differed in aspect, depth and width, but they both creatively developed it. The big tree of Marxism-Leninism has been growing full of vigor on China's fertile soil. Why should the big tree of Marxism-Leninism not strike deep roots and grow luxuriantly forever on the soil of a big country with 5,000 years of cultural tradition, 1 billion people and extensively rich historical experiences of revolution?

Second, we should not separate Mao Zedong literary and art thought from the whole system of Mao Zedong Thought. Mao Zedong literary and art thought is an integral part of the whole of Mao Zedong Thought. Only when we have a comprehensive and correct understanding of Mao Zedong Thought can we satisfactorily understand Mao Zedong literary and art thought. The most basic part and the most universally significant part of the whole system of Mao Zedong Thought is Mao Zedong's philosophic thinking. The representative works of his philosophical thinking are certainly "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" that are familiar to us all, but nearly all his important works shine with the illumination of his philosophical thinking. Comrade Mao Zedong was most outstanding, most resourceful and overflowing with characteristics in using materialist dialecticsin his works on the art of war. The "Talks" itself is full of materialist dialectics.

Third, we should not separate Mao Zedong literary and art thought from the thousands of years of our country's cultural tradition or from the revolutionary tradition of literature of the May Fourth Movement. Some comrades have just said that it seems to them that Comrade Mao Zedong said comparatively little about the new literature of the May Fourth Movement in his "Talks." This is true. However, in order to understand Mao Zedong literary and art thought, we should not restrict ourselves to reading the "Talks" only. Other articles, such as "On New Democracy," "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People' and "talks With Music Workers," are all very important. Comrade Mao Zedong's talks on literary and art problems, including his private talks with some literary and art workers, were all very kindly given in the manner of explaining complicated things in simple words and were all convincing and unforgettable. Moreover, we should not ignore Comrade Mao Zedong's own literary works. He did not have a prejudice because he was good at old-style poems and advocated all the same developing new-style poems as the chief form. He highly evaluated the May Fourth New Culture Movement with Lu Xun as its commander in chief. When he talked with me, he once asked my opinion on Lu Xun's style. Before I could answer him, he said that Lu Xun's style was the combination of resoluteness and modesty. This is precisely the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of seeking truth from facts that Comrade Mao Zedong always personally advocated. While highly evaluating the achievements of the May Fourth Movement, he also seriously pointed out its formalist errors. One of the sonorous slogans of the May Fourth New Literature Movement was overthrowing "those who upheld the evil style of the Tongcheng school, the demonic style of 'Selected Works Edited by Prince Zhaoming.'" At that time this was a very revolutionary slogan. However, asserting that every aspect of a good thing was good and that every aspect of a bad thing was bad was precisely an error of formalism. Comrade Mao Zedong himself had been influenced to a considerable degree by the classic essay of the Tongcheng school and of the "Selected Works Edited by Prince Zhaoming."

The rule of the Tongcheng school was very long and it lasted more than a century. When Zeng Guofan came to power, the Tongcheng school restored its rule and ruled over the Chinese arena of letters again. The total length of its rule was about 200 years. One strong point of the style of the Tongcheng school was terseness, which we cannot regard as an evil. The "Selected Works Edited by Prince Zhaoming" is a collection of the best of our ancient verses that Comrade Mao Zedong read time and again when he was young. These verses certainly cannot be called demonic. Therefore, I wonder whether Comrade Mao Zedong's style of writing can be said to be the combination of the terseness of the classic essays of the Tongcheng school and the florid style of the "Selected Works." This is an immature opinion that I put forth here for discussion. The May Fourth Movement was thoroughly revolutionary. At its beginning it could not help but adopt the attitude of overthrowing all the traditions of the old culture that had ruled over China for thousands of years. During the 1930's, some of our comrades once belittled the writings in the vernacular of the May Fourth period and regarded them as neither vernacular nor classical and as being worse than being classical. Judging from the view that takes the whole course of revolution into account, revolution is always accompanied with some simple and rough phenomena. It seemed to us that it would not have been possible to eliminate the force of the old cultural traditions that were hundreds of thousands of times stronger than ours, if we had not adopted this attitude during the May Fourth Movement. We should view this from a historical viewpoint. Generally speaking, we should both make a study of Mao Zedong literary and art thought and study the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" from a historical viewpoint and we should not ignore the historical background in doing this.

The "Talks" is an important historical document and has undergone the test of time satisfactorily. It is in the past and is now the guideline of our literary and art movement. This means that we must adhere to Mao Zedong literary and art thought. There can be no doubt about this.

The problem is how are we to adhere to it. The adherence to it does not mean that we should mechanically carry out what it says word for word. If we act in this manner, we will be treating it as being an article in which "every sentence is truth." What we mean by adhering to it is developing it while adhering to it. Marxism itself is a kind of theory that is always developing. If we entirely refuse to adhere to it, no development can be spoken of. On the other hand, if we entirely refuse to develop it, it will be impossible to adhere to it. What Lenin did was precisely to develop Marxism while adhering to it. If Lenin had copied Marxism word for word, it would have been impossible for him to put forth the idea that victory of the socialist revolution could first be achieved in a single country, and there would have been no Leninism or October Revolution, and therefore it would have been impossible to adhere to Marxism.

We should realize that since the publication of the "Talks," there have been unprecedently tremendous changes both at home and abroad. First, there has been in the change in the historical times and the change in class relationships. At the time of the publication of the "Talks," our country had not entered socialism and was not engaged in a socialist modernization program, but was chiefly carrying out the national and democratic liberation struggle in order to drive the Japanese aggressors out of our country and to overthrow the old system. We must realize this change. When we say that we should combine with the new times of the masses, we should have a clear view of what masses these are and what times we are talking about. The "Talks" mention serving the people. The concept of the people at that time meant chiefly the following four kinds of people, including, besides workers, peasants and soldiers, the petit bourgeois laboring masses and intellectuals in the urban areas -- at that time, most of the intellectuals were regarded as being a part of the petite bourgeoisie and generally, when "serving workers, peasants and soldiers" was mentioned at that time, it seems that the intellectuals were not included. Later, chiefly after 1957, most of the intellectuals were treated as bourgeois intellectuals. Thus, most of the intellectuals became the objects of reform instead of those to be served. Now, the intellectuals have become a part of the laboring people and a part of the working class and therefore, it is wrong to treat them in the old manner.

When we commemorated the 20th anniversary of the publication of the "Talks" in 1962, RENMIN RIBAO published an editorial entitled "Serve the Broadest Masses of the People." It said: "The whole people within the people's democratic united front with the workers, peasants and soldiers as its main components, should be the people whom our literature and art serves and works for." This editorial was criticized during the "Great Cultural Revolution," but viewed from the present, what this editorial said is correct. As for socialism, it was not mentioned 40 years ago, because at that time socialism was only regarded as a guiding ideology and there was no practice of socialism. Some of our comrades rigidly adhere to old slogans and do not allow any change in these slogans. Thus they will not be able to keep pace with the progress of the times and will fall behind the times.

What we have been spending more time in discussing is the relationships between literature and art and politics. Regarding this problem, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that in the future we should no longer say that "literature and art are subordinate to politics" because this conforms neither to the history of literature and art nor to the history of social life and because moreover, this can easily give rise to abuses. According to the Marxist viewpoint, the factor that plays a final decisive role is the economy. The material living conditions, that is the social mode of production is the condition that restricts spiritual life, political life and social life. This is the most fundamental formula of historical materialism. Both literature and art and politics belong to the category of the superstructure. The influence of various factors of the superstructure differs in scope, degree and duration, but after all, that which plays a decisive role is the economic basis. The allegation that literature and art are subordinate to politics means not only denying the final decisive role of the economic basis but also denying the interaction of the various factors of the superstructure and denying the relative independence of literature and art that has taken shape in the prolonged course of the development of history. In the past, he criticized the view that treated this independence as an absolute one. This was correct. However, it is wrong to deny the relative independence of literature and art because of this criticism. Researching into the historical relations and development of this relative independence is precisely a problem that we should inquire into in writing the history of literature.

It is not always correct that politics is one of the superstructures and there have been periods of time when this was not correct. Even when it is correct, we should not force ideology to be subordinate to it. Refusing to say that literature and art are subordinate to politics does not mean that literature and art are not related to politics and can be divorced from politics. We have to observe the four basic principles of the party. As CCP members, we should, moreover, observe the party spirit and party discipline. The party spirit principle on literature and art is a principle to be consciously observed. Today, our literature and art should serve the people. This means that they should serve socialism because socialism is where the basic interests of the people lie. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the main stream of our literature and art has been good. This we should confirm. However, there have been some mistakes and minor aspects. One of the minor aspects that we should not neglect is the trend of bourgeois liberalization that has occurred on our ideological front along with the tremendous change in our policies in opening up to the outside world and in enlivening the domestic economy. Emphasizing that literature and art should serve the people is precisely aimed at fighting against this trend.

We have talked much about going deep into life. It is an unalterable principle that writers should go deep into life. But in my opinion, the most important thing in going deep into life is to take an active part in life and refrain from being onlookers. If you take an active part in life you will find that the life you write and reflect on is a life that you are intimately related to and that you have a personal share of interests in. Comrade Mao Zedong said that the most important thing is a change in feelings. A change in feelings is the sign of a change in stand, viewpoints and methods. If feelings are changed, what one gets in investigating and understanding life will also change. Therefore, going deep into life is not a purely academic problem. It is a problem of practice in life and in art.

The work of literary criticism is very important. During the past few years, we have successfully developed this work and achieved some good results, but compared with literary and art creation, the development and results are small. Our literary critics have discussed many problems. What they have discussed most is the problem of the theory of human nature and humanitarianism. I think that it is a misunderstanding to think that communists and revolutionaries cannot talk about human sympathy or attach importance to human beings. In fact, Comrade Mao Zedong said long ago that man is the most precious of all things. The value and the dignity of man should not be despised or belittled. On the contrary they should be treated as important and respected. The value and dignity of man are not abstract things and cannot be treated as being able to be divorced from the historical analysis of classes.

There is another problem, the problem of "alienation" that we have discussed relatively frequently. I talked about this problem at the scientific council of the department of social sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. I thought that this problem was very important. I said at that time: "If we explain alienation according to the viewpoints of materialism and if we understand alienation according to the dialectic law that everything divides into two and will develop towards its opposite...we should admit that alienation is a universal phenomenon in nature and human society and the forms of alienation are diversified." I still maintain this view. Because the concept of "alienation" is difficult to understand, there is often some misunderstanding of the concept. I once wondered whether we could use the saying "a silkworm binds itself up with a cocoon of its own making" to vividly explain "alienation." (Of course, viewed biologically, a silkworm makes a cocoon to protect itself. However, what we here apply is the meaning of the Chinese saying "a silkworm binds itself up with a cocoon of its own making" meaning the binding of oneself by one's own products.) Marx himself also used such a comparison. Social alienation, whether it is economic, ideological or political, is a complicated phenomenon and should be specially studied. Will there be no phenomena of alienation in a communist society when class is eliminated? At any rate, there are still classes now. At least, there still exist classes or the remnants of classes and the phenomena of alienation will not disappear. Religion is an instance of alienation. People imagine a god in their minds and then, conversely, the god rules over people. Is this not done in the same manner as "a silkworm binding itself up with a cocoon of its own making?" Not only the products of people's thinking but also those of people's hands can become an alien force to conversely bind people. In a capitalist society, the commodities or wealth produced by workers by their hands have become a kind of mystic and alien force that enslaves people. Marx called this "commodity fetishism" or "currency fetishism." Now some people in our society superstitiously believe that money is omnipotent and see everything in terms of money. Is this not an alienation? Of course, we can make a further study of this problem.

Both social and natural phenomena are very complicated ones that we should make a study of. Young people are especially fond of researching into them and have an enthusiasm for doing this. We should not oppose this. We should only encourage them and make them aware of their duties in researching into these phenomena. We do not have the right to deprive them of the right of research. Here, what is most necessary is to correctly guide them, patiently and tactfully educate them and be strict to oneself and lenient to others. When the young people have committed mistakes in their research, the leading persons should shoulder their share of responsibility and the leading persons should criticize them if they should be criticized. However, the leading persons should adopt the attitude of protecting the young people in criticizing them. Ours is a socialist country that has existed for more than 30 years. Many youths have been fostered and have grown up under the socialist system. When they commit mistakes, we, their elders, should shoulder a part of the responsibility. On the one hand, we should attach importance to their keen sense of discovering new things and learn from them in this respect. On the other hand, we should help them study society, study history and study Marxism-Leninism. This is our unshirkable duty.

In short, we should not understand Mao Zedong Thought in the manner of treating it as being isolated, onesided and static. How Marxism will develop in China depends on how it is integrated with China's history and current situation. If it is integrated well, it will develop quickly and if it is not, it will develop slowly. As Marx said: "The extent to which a theory is realized in a country depends on the extent to which the theory satisfies the demand of the country." If your theory cannot satisfy the demands of the people and society, your theory will not work. The goal we are striving to achieve is to make Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought satisfy the demands of the society and people to the greatest possible extent.

LITERARY, ART FEDERATION SESSION CLOSES 25 JUN

OW260121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- The second plenary session of the Fourth National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles came to a successful close this afternoon after 7 days in session. The closing ceremony of the session, held at the minor auditorium on the third floor of the Great Hall of the People, was presided over by Lin Mohan, vice chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Delegates attending the session, amid warm applause, adopted a report on the work of the federation made by Yang Hansheng on behalf of the presidium, a resolution on the election of additional members to the national committee of the federation, a resolution on the establishment of the federation secretariat and a literary and art workers' pact.

In the past few days, those attending the session earnestly studied the relevant important speeches by leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the guidelines set forth in the party Central Committee's relevant documents. They reviewed and summed up the literary and art work since the fourth congress of the federation. As a result, they strengthened their sense of revolutionary responsibility and expressed their determination to contribute more to building a high degree of socialist ethics.

In enthusiastically discussing "Some Views on Literary and Art Work" (draft), those present aired their views freely. They held that it is timely and necessary to formulate a document in accordance with the party Central Committee's instructions on literary and art work and the actual conditions in literature and art. This document is to be used to guide our literary and art work in the future. In order to make this document relatively flawless, the session decided to entrust the presidium with the task of further discussing and revising the document according to suggestions already made by comrades attending the session and more opinions to be solicited from others.

During the session, those present discussed the "Literary and Art Workers Pact." They said: The party and the people have set high requirements regarding the duty and role of literature and art in building socialist ethics, and they have paid great attention to the mental and moral state of literary and art workers. Each of us literary and art workers should be a model in building socialist ethics, set strict demands on himself according to communist ideology, style and morality and be an engineer of the human soul in reality as well as in name.

At the closing ceremony, Fu Zhong, vice chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, placed hopes on the delegates who were to return to their posts soon. Fu Zhong said: Facts have proved and will continue to prove that without studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zeodong Thought one cannot acquire a proletarian world outlook, have a strong party spirit, firmly take the stand of the proletariat and accurately observe, understand and reflect the life of the masses. Writers and artists who are determined to fight for the lofty ideals of communism should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and set an example in study.

Fu Zhong hoped that people in literary and art circles would achieve closer unity and make concerted efforts to undertake the four modernizations. He said: Our contingent of revolutionary writers and artists has the fine tradition of uniting with, helping, supporting, learning from and sharing weal and woe with one another. We should carry forward this fine tradition and hand it down from generation to generation.

Fu Zhong stressed: The urgent task now facing our literary and art circles is to strive for a greater flourishing of literary and art creation. Whether or not this can be done depends on whether or not we delve into real life. In delving into real life today, we should first go to the front where the four modernizations are being undertaken and defended. We should go to basic levels where life is seething with excitement and go among the masses to draw nourishment and source material from them for our literary and art creation. We should portray the images of those undertaking the four modernizations and typical new socialist men in order to create lively examples from which people can learn. Leaders of culture departments at various levels should actively organize writers to go to basic levels and help them solve practical problems. Different arrangements should be made according to the different conditions of those who are going to live at basic levels, and different requirements should also be set for them. This may be done flexibly and in various ways.

After this session, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and various associations were to hold working conferences or meetings of permanent members of their boards of directors.

Eight-Point Pact Adopted

OW260131 Beijing XINHAU Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- A "Literary and Art Workers Pact" has been adopted by the second session of the Fourth National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. The text of this pact follows:

Literary and Art Workers Pact

1. Love the motherland, be loyal to the people, uphold the four basic principles, wholeheartedly serve the people and socialism, properly implement the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and make more contributions to the promotion of socialist spiritual civilization.

2. Conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, go deep into the fighting life of the masses of people during the new period, continue to raise political consciousness and the sense of responsibility to society and integrate with the broad masses of people.

3. Make intensive efforts in artistic cultivation, improve artistic skills, critically learn from the cultural heritage of both China and other countries, enrich the mind with the accomplishment made by mankind in building up knowledge and continue to raise the level of professional expertise in serving the people.

4. Emancipate thinking, seek truth from facts, dare to explore and bring forth new ideas, elaborately engage in artistic creation, avoid turning out inferior works in haste and strive to meet the people's cultural needs by giving them spiritual nourishment of both high ideological and artistic quality as well as a distinct national character.

5. Adopt a proper attitude toward literary criticism, listen to the masses' opinions with an open mind and have the courage to persist in truthful pursuits and to correct mistakes.

6. Pay attention to professional norms, straighten out thinking and work style, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and conceit, consciously resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, remnant feudal ideas and all kinds of unhealthy trends, and be literary and art workers who have ideals, who observe a moral code and abide by discipline, who are diligent, conscientious, simple and honest and who are of lofty character.

7. Strengthen the unity of the literary and art ranks, carry out active criticism and self-criticism, have a broad view and pay attention to overall interests. Oppose ultraindividualism, liberalism, factionalism and sectarian bias. Promote the mutual love between literary and art workers and oppose their scorning each otehr. Old, middle-aged and young writers and artists should respect, love and learn from and help each other.

8. Foster the newborn, encourage the latecomers to surpass the old-timers and be promoters to strengthen and develop the socialist literary and art ranks.

Committee Members Elected

OW252106 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Nine new leading members have been elected to the fourth National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles today. The new members elected today are Zhu Muzhi, recently appointed minister of culture; Wu Lengxi, newly appointed minister of radio and television; Shu Tong, chairman of the Chinese Calligraphers' Association; Hu Feng, noted writer and a former member of the federation's National Committee; Shen Congwen, well-known writer and expert in the study of cultural relics; Buhe, writer of Mongolian nationality and once on the federation's National Committee; Xia Chuan, honorary chairman of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles of the Tibet Autonomous Region; Wu Boxiao, veteran writer and educator; Zheng Yizou, famous Fujian opera artist and once on the federation's National Committee.

The 450 members of the current National Committee of the federation elected near the end of 1979, at the fourth congress of Chinese writers and artists, were said at the time to represent the cream of the country's talent and experience. A dozen of them, including the former honorary chairman of the federation Mao Dun, have died since then.

Another resolution dealing with the setting up of a secretariat was announced at today's closing ceremony of the National Committee meeting. A staff in charge of the federation's daily affairs, the secretariat consists of Zhao Xun, Hua Junwu, Li Ling, Zhang Ying and four others, with Zhao Xun as permanent secretary. [Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese at 1556 GMT on 25 June in a similar report identifies the four others as Yan Zemin, Lu Shi, Li Geng and Jiang Xiaotian.]

Leaders Attend Tea

OW252054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the Communist Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture this evening hosted a tea party in honor of the members of the National Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Hu Quiaomu and Bo Yibo attended. Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, presided.

On behalf of the two host organizations, Deng Liqun, head of the Propaganda Department, acclaimed the success of the second session of the federation's fourth National Committee, which closed here this afternoon. Deng Liqun said that writers and artists had made remarkable achievements by following the principle "literature and art should serve the people and socialism." The party and the people of various nationalities were grateful to them, he added.

Hu Qiaomu, member of the party Central Committee's Secretariat, explained the relationship between literature and politics and expounded the principle "literature and art should serve the people and socialism."

Members of the federation's National Committee and representatives from the capital's literary and art circles, totalling 700, were invited to the tea party.

The week-long National Committee session closed this afternoon. Addressing the closing ceremony, Fu Zhong, vice-chairman of the federation, asked writers and artists to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought hard, delve deeply into the realities of life and turn out more and better works for the people.

Fu said the meeting discussed the draft of "Proposals for Literary and Artistic Work" and agreed that such a document was timely and necessary. He said the federation's presidium will collect opinions to improve the document. Further discussions will follow.

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions on a draft of norms for writers and artists, and the federation's work report, elected new leading members of the National Committee, and set up a secretariat for the federation.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS THEORETICAL STUDY FOR ARTISTS

HK270648 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Literature and Art Workers Must Step Up Theoretical Study"]

[Text] The second meeting of the Fourth National Committee of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles was successfully closed. With the concern of the CCP Central Committee and the concerted efforts of the participating comrades, this was a united and encouraging meeting which gave us a chance to learn. The participants expressed their determination to uphold the banner of communism, arm themselves with communist ideology, strengthen unity, go all-out and struggle for opening up a new situation in socialist literature and art in which creation, lively theory, and a strong contingent of workers flourish.

In the course of fulfilling the lofty mission and tough tasks entrusted by the party to the literature and art workers in the new period, we encounter an important question, that is, stepping up our study. We are now in a new historical period of getting rid of the old to make way for the new and carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future, and we face a brand-new situation. In order to really accept new things, be familiar with the new situation and solve new problems, we must study afresh. Only by persistently studying practically and conscientiously, not verbally or in a slapdash way, can we follow the pace of the times.

What should we study? There are a host of things for us to learn. However, we must primarily stress studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. As with those comrades engaged in other kinds of ideological work, our literature and art workers must have a solid philosophical basis, that is, the philosophical basis of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. The reason why a few literature and art comrades are ideologically confused is because they do not have a Marxist philosophical basis. Therefore, we should advocate, in a big way, conscientious study of the fundamental theory of Marxism and mastering of the Marxist stand, views and methods. Only by so doing, can our literature and art communicate in the same language and progress in the same direction.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," it was totally correct and necessary, in accordance with the spirit of the third plenary session, to turn chaos into order and carry out thorough reform on the question of theory, criticize the extreme "leftist" and fallacious expositions of Lin, and Jiang and company which distorted Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and correct the concept of the "two whatevers." However, we should pay attention to the current tendency of neglecting study. Some comrades think that studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is not important at all, and that they can still create works without them. This is a wrong view. A question of stand and method exists when the writers observe, analyze and reflect life. How can they correctly and profoundly reflect life by deviating from the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought? A very small number of people who have not read a few works of Marx and Lenin go so far as to begin to doubt and waver in their confidence in Marxism and Leninism and wildly claim to break the "conventions" of Marxism-Leninism. We must now stress that revolutionary cadres and the party's literature and art workers must attach importance to study and establish the practice of enthusiastically studying Marxism.

In addition to studying the Marxist classics, it is particularly important at present to conscientiously study "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," study again Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical works and his "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," and simultaneously study the important documents of the CCP Central Committee and the speeches of leading central comrades on the question of ideology and literature and art. This point is equally important for comrades engaged in literary and art theory and creations, and for leading comrades of various literature and art units.

We must integrate theory with practice, and theory must develop incessantly. Our objective in studying Marxism is to arm ourselves with Marxism, establish a proletarian world outlook and outlook on literature and art, resist corruption by various erroneous ideas and maintain political unanimity with the CCP Central Committee. We must apply the correct stand, views and methods in analyzing and answering questions that crop up in actual life, and reflect them in our creations, commentaries and actual work. Thus, we should not just repeat what the books say, but must proceed from reality, emancipate our minds, develop new ideas and forge ahead. We believe that after this meeting, with stress on ideology and strengthened leadership, the literature and art circles will be more and more enthusiastic in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

MINISTRY SAYS ALL EX-KMT PERSONNEL RELEASED

OW260804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- All former Kuomintang party, government, military personnel and special agents below the county or regimental level have now been released, according to China's Ministry of Public Security.

The last two groups were released yesterday and this morning in Shandong Province and Tianjin Municipality respectively.

The action was in accordance with the March decision of the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and special agents at and above the county or regimental level were released in 1975.

For more than two months, meetings marking the final releases were held in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, at which judgements and certificates of release were given to all the freed individuals by local people's courts and departments in charge of criminals' reform through labor. Over 1,700 others, who have already been released on bail for medical treatment also received their judgements and certificates at their homes.

All of those freed have been given clothes, bedding and 100 yuan pocket money. In many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the released personnel were subsequently taken for visits to factories and tours of the city and to places of historical interest.

The released personnel in Beijing also visited the Great Hall of the People and paid respects to Chairman Mao Zedong at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

Work to help the released find jobs is now going on, according to the ministry. Those who are now homeless and aged and those who have lost the ability to work will be supported by the country, the ministry said.

CENSUS SET FOR 1 JUL EXCEPT IN XINJIANG

OW261258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- With only four days to go, the whole nation is making final preparations for the third national census July 1. The training of the 5 million enumerators and staff workers has reached the final but most important stage.

Recruited for their education level (secondary education at minimum), meticulous attitude toward work and health, the census takers are from factories, enterprises, schools, army units and government offices. They are trained in the regulations of census taking and drilled in the asking of tactful questions to avoid causing embarrassment with such questions as: "Did anybody die in your family this year?"

The first pilot census was conducted in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, two years ago to acquaint the census workers with their tremendous task -- conducting the world's largest census. In 1981, pilot censuses were also taken in other localities. Trial censuses now have been conducted in 26 provinces and autonomous regions and three municipalities -- Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin.

Each enumerator, assigned 100 or more families, are now visiting the families to become acquainted with the members and the location of their houses.

In Guangning County of Guangdong Province, enumerators at first thought the work uncomplicated. A trial census of 4,700 persons by more than 170 enumerators showed that only one scored 100 percent in the work, while the average was 82 percent. In a second trial, the average improved to 98.9 percent.

The success of the census depends on the people's cooperation. Publicity is now in full swing. Posters, banners, radio, TV, films, pamphlets, picture books, as well as artists, theater troupes and professional ensembles urge cooperation and provide instructions.

Census takers face the problem of obtaining information from people who will not tell the truth. Some parents wish to hide adoptions and some spouses their ages. Others may lie about their children's ages or sex. Some misunderstand the census and think it might reveal illegal matters, such as marriage of persons under the legal age. The census takers will explain that the census registers the status quo, and that the government is not seeking data on such illegal family matters.

Twenty-eight computer centers are ready for census tabulation. The centers are located in 25 provinces and autonomous regions (except Tibet where the census has been postponed) and the three municipalities. The code numbers of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and more than 2,500 counties, cities and banners (counties) under their jurisdiction have been finalized and published in a book.

The census stations have been chosen and decorated, chairs pooled from the neighborhoods and preparations made to serve hot tea to those who come to register Thursday.

COLLEGE GRADUATES WORKING IN XIZANG MAY TRANSFER

OW261021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA) -- The State Planning Commission, the Minister of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, with the approval of the State Council, recently adopted a new policy regulation concerning college and graduate school graduates working in Xizang.

The new regulation stipulates: Beginning in 1982, college and graduate school graduates working in Xizang may apply for transfer to more centrally located areas after working in Xizang for over 8 consecutive years. To arrange the transfer, the personnel department of Xizang Autonomous Region should contact the authorities at the applicants' native places or the localities where their spouses are. The provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions concerned should accept them and arrange jobs for them.

The new regulation adds: This regulation also applies to college graduates who were assigned to Xizang after 1980. Their length of service in Xizang is counted beginning from the day they reported for duty. College graduates who were assigned to Xizang before 1980 may be transferred according to the relevant documents issued by the central authorities in 1980.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES REPORT ON GRADUATES' JOBS

OW252212 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently approved the "Report on Job Assignments for Graduates From Graduate Schools and Colleges in China in 1982" submitted by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, circulated it to various localities and demanded that it be implemented accordingly.

In their "report" the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel urged the various departments in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to make job assignments for this year's college graduates in close connection with the actual situation or their districts and departments while making overall arrangements and taking all factors into consideration.

The "report" pointed out: In the past, emphasis was placed on assigning college graduates to the fields of pedagogy and scientific research. Thus, a fairly good foundation has been laid in these fields. This year we must emphasize quality and assign more graduates to work in fields where they are badly needed. In the past, few college graduates were given jobs in the field of production, particularly in agriculture and the light and textile industries. Technicians and professionals are badly needed in this field. We must assign more graduates to work in this field in 1982.

The "report" pointed out: Attention must be paid to assigning more graduates to work as technicians, scientists and professionals in support of rural production and construction. Graduates who major in agronomy, forestry, medicine and teaching must be mainly assigned to work in counties or in basic level units below the country level for the development of science and technology in agriculture and forestry and for the promotion of rural education, cultural and public health. Graduates from teachers' colleges must be assigned to work as teachers in rural middle schools and various schools of agricultural technology (vocational). Medical school graduates must be assigned to work in county level medical and public health units or health centers in various key people's communes.

Graduates from colleges in the country's interior should be aroused and encouraged to go the the border region and areas where minority nationalities live. Plans to assign graduates to those areas must be persistently carried out. Those who volunteer to go to Xizang, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Ningxia and other border regions and are accepted by these areas may not be restricted by such plans.

The "report" stressed: Various departments in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must pay full attention to various units in large cities under their jurisdiction in assigning jobs to college graduates. In giving job assignments, we must strictly abide by law and discipline and combat unhealthy tendencies such as "entering by the back door." Those who are involved in serious cases should be dealt with sternly.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON COLLEGE GRADUATES' TASKS

OW260503 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 25 Jun 82

["Make China Prosperous and Strong, Cherish the Ambition of Going Out To Work" -- by XINHUA commentator]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- This year China has more than 317,000 graduates from colleges and graduate schools, adding a new force for the program of the four modernizations. Many of them cherished the aspiration of studying hard for the sake of making China prosperous and strong when they were in school. Now, before taking up their jobs, many have once again said with pride that in order to make China prosperous and strong, they have the ambition of going out to work and are determined to set out for the places where they are most needed by the motherland. Their lofty ideals and ambition are praiseworthy.

At present the distribution of personnel of various specialties with college educations or above is quite uneven in our country. A relatively large number of them are concentrated in big cities and coastal areas, and most work in central organs or scientific research departments. Very few are in the countryside, medium-sized and small cities and towns, remote provinces and regions, working in grassroots production units. It should be pointed out, however, that the latter places have a vast expanse and abundant natural resources with practically unlimited prospects for development. There ambitious young people are urgently needed so as to exploit the natural resources, do constructive work and pioneer new undertakings. As arranged by the motherland, young people should go where they are needed and dedicate their youth and wisdom to the cause of transforming the motherland! This is a call of the times to the youth of China. It is a glorious duty and mission of the young people of our era.

To consciously obey the state job assignment or not to do so is a test for every graduate from a college or graduate school. Should he attach importance to the interests of the party, state and people or to his own interests? This question is a post-graduation examination, more important than any examination in the school. Many graduates have given a good answer to this question. They have said: "We will go wherever the motherland needs us." "No matter how far we go, we are in the embrace of the motherland." "We college graduates of the 1980's will respond, in a new way, to the selection made by the motherland." What a bold and profound pledge and what a valuable character these words represent! Our motherland should take pride in having these fine young people.

However, a small number of graduates still have mistaken and unhealthy ideas of one kind or another. They want to remain in big cities and are unwilling to go to the countryside. They like to work in universities and scientific research units and are reluctant to accept jobs in factories and mines on the first line of production and in border areas inhabited by minority people. Some have made unreasonable requests for special consideration in various aspects. In sum, they care only for their own interests but ignore the needs of the people and the country. We should warn these graduates with the following words: Young friends, your thinking is not correct. Now our country is still not rich, and our people are still not well to do. Under these circumstances, our efforts to surmount difficulty and establish and develop higher educational institutions are aimed at training ambitious and useful personnel for changing the backwardness of our motherland. The more difficult and backward the condition of a place, the better chance exists for today's young people to display their talent.

The parents of a small number of graduates are busy "seeking favor, visiting someone or sending notes to persons concerned" for the sake of their children's jobs. In so doing, they are interfering with the state job assignments for the graduates. These parents, particularly those who are themselves responsible cadres, are especially requested to think what they should do to educate their children to adopt a proper attitude toward job assignments.

In view of the needs of the four modernizations, a program now in the ascendant, the number of personnel with higher education is too small instead of too many. Units which will employ the graduates should warmly welcome them as a newborn force for the four modernizations. These units should make good arrangements for the graduates' work and well-being, give full play to their wisdom and ability, and enthusiastically pass onto them the fine traditions and work styles of our party, our nation and the units themselves so that these young people will mature quickly and in a healthy way while doing their work.

Our cause is developing, and the people are advancing. Our socialist motherland has a very bright future. Young friends, take up your knapsacks and set out in a cheerful mood.

EXPERTS URGE MORE INDUSTRIAL CROPS IN NORTH

OW260754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Jinan, Jun 26 (XINHUA) -- More cotton, soybeans and peanuts should be grown on the North China Plain, in order to better utilize the croplands there, according to agricultural experts attending a North China Plain agricultural development symposium.

The gathering opened on June 18 here in Jinan, capital of Shandong Province, and its recommendation will be submitted to the State Council for consideration.

Areas devoted to cotton, soybeans and peanuts today make up less than half the acreage they did in 1957, said Bao Guanluo, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science. He suggested that these areas be expanded to three million hectares for cotton, 3.8 million hectares for soybeans and 1.3 million hectares for peanuts.

The academy vice-president led a team of 17 experts which carried out an overall survey of the North China Plain in September of last year, as well as directing another survey team that carried out investigations in specific fields of study in the spring of this year.

Results of these studies show that 80 percent of the 18 million hectares of croplands are devoted to grain crops, and that two-thirds of them produce average or low yields, due to the lack of irrigation facilities and soil in fertility. Yet the sandy field or alkaline soil is suitable to various industrial crops.

Yang Tingxiu, agricultural engineer on the academy's agricultural modernization research committee, said that since the state was unable to invest large amounts of money and resources in transforming the poor soil, different crops should be selected to suit local conditions. He suggested that sunflower, false indigo and alfalfa be grown in salty marsh lands and more orchards be set up and such fast growing trees as poplar and apulownia be planted on the course of the Yellow River where the tributary has shifted.

He suggested that a man-made pastureland should be built on the 260,000 hectares of salt marsh near the Yellow River mouth, where the breeding of rabbits and goat is fast growing.

He added that the industrial crop fields should be expanded step by step, once the grain supply of the 200 million people on the plain is assured.

SPOKESMAN ON W. EUROPE TIES, HAIG RESIGNATION

OW261415 Taipei CNA in English 1354 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, June 26 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's relations with Western European countries have been growing closer although two-way trade is reportedly declining at present, said a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Liu Ta-jen said Saturday at a joint press conference of the Foreign Ministry and the National Defense Ministry that there are Chinese cultural, economic and trade offices in 12 Western European countries, and that the representative bodies of European countries in the ROC are also continuously increasing. He pointed out the relations between the ROC and the European Economic Community are also gradually improving. Many of this nation's government officials and businessmen are visiting European countries, and their European counterparts, along with legislators and news reporters, are visiting the ROC. This is beneficial to relations between the ROC and Western European countries, Liu declared. The ranking official also noted that the Foreign Ministry has mapped out concrete plans to beef up relations between the ROC and the United States and other democratic nations. This is in line with recent directives from President Chiang Ching-kuo and Premier Sun Yun-hsuan on foreign affairs.

When asked about his reaction to the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's resignation, Liu said this is an internal matter of the Reagan administration. He declined further comment.

RESIGNATION OF U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE VIEWED

AFP Report

OW261019 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, June 26 (AFP) -- Chinese Nationalists appeared today cautiously optimistic in welcoming the appointment of Charles Shultz as the new U.S. secretary of state. Government officials, including Premier Sun Yun-hsuan and Foreign Ministry spokesman Liu Ta-jen, refrained from commenting on the resignation of Alexander Haig and the nomination of Mr Shultz to replace him. Mr Liu told newsmen at a regular press conference that the government was watching closely further developments.

But sources close to the government pointed out that, if confirmed in the post by the U.S. Senate, Mr Shultz would be the only one among the five (?last) U.S. secretaries of state to visit Taiwan, most recently early this year.

Mr Shultz is considered here to be more aware of the situation in Taiwan and its policy toward the two communist giants, Moscow and Beijing. One observer said that Mr Shultz was not as staunchly anti-Soviet as Mr Haig, and therefore would be less tied to [word indistinct]. "Nevertheless, since the U.S. foreign policy is not mapped out by one person [words indistinct] the observer said. Another observer blamed Mr Haig's "Europe first, Asia second" foreign policy for the current "appeasement" attitude of the State Department in its approach to China. The observer said that this was responsible for the decline in relations between Washington and Taipei.

News about the resignation of Mr Haig caught Taipei by surprise. Only two Chinese-language morning newspapers, the CHINA TIMES and the UNITED DAILY, each with a circulation of over one million, carried brief dispatches from Washington and gave prominence to the story on the front page.

Taipei Radio Report

OW270353 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Jr., on Friday has produced mixed reactions from leaders throughout the world. In his letter of resignation, Haig told President Reagan that it has become clear to me that the foreign policy which we embarked on together was shifting.

To many allies of the United States, there is a fear that the Reagan administration will now take a further hard turn to the right, and especially in Western European countries, where the secretary of state was one-time leader of commanders. His presence will be missed there.

U.S. Secretary of State-designate George Shultz, 51, is a California businessman, former treasury secretary in the Nixon administration, and a friend of the present defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger. Mr Shultz was President Reagan's original choice for the secretary of state when the President took office in January 1981, but he turned down the job, choosing instead to stay on as the president of the California-based multinational construction firm, Bechtel Corporation, with which Defense Secretary Weinberger was associated. Most recently, President Reagan put Mr Shultz in charge of preparations for his trip to Europe earlier this month.

The Government of the Republic of China today declined to comment on Haig's resignation, but said it would watch closely further developments in U.S. politics and foreign policy. Most diplomatic observers in Taipei, however, said Haig's resignation was the result of a serious disagreement between Haig and President Reagan. They also said that new Secretary of State Shultz knows the Republic of China well and has visited the Republic of China a number of times. The last visit was held at the turn of the year. All observers expressed a reserved optimism toward Sino-U.S. relations in the post-Haig period.

Radio Commentary

OW280445 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Alexander Haig has given way to George Shultz as the American secretary of state. Mr Haig's resignation was supposed to have been a big surprise. It should not have been. He and President Reagan have been embarked on separate foreign policy courses for a long time. Under the American Constitution, the President is in charge of foreign policy. If he wishes to be his own secretary of state, he can be. Possibly, Israel's continuing invasion of Lebanon was a precipitating factor in Haig's resignation. Differences over U.S. policy towards the Soviet Union may have been another. Haig and President Reagan have had very different concepts about China policy for a long time. When Jimmy Carter broke the relations with the Republic of China and recognized the Chinese Communists, Mr Reagan objected strenuously. He said that the Republic of China has been grievously wronged. During the 1980 presidential campaign and immediately after his election, Mr Reagan called for a change in U.S. policy toward free China. At one time, he spoke of upgrading relations. On several recent occasions, President Reagan had said that he would uphold the Taiwan Relations Act and protect the people of Taiwan against aggression. He had spoken out against communism many times. Yet his secretary of state traveled to Peking [as heard] to sell weapons to the Chinese Communists. The Reagan letters to Peking originated in Haig's State Department. Mr Haig, who once defended the White House citadel while Richard Nixon was falling down, has been an ardent player of the Red China card. Under his State Department administration, negotiations have been conducted with the Chinese Communists on the reduction of arms sale to the Republic of China and the recognition of Peking's claim to Taiwan. Quite possibly, President Reagan has not approved of Mr Haig's administration of China policy. But, because of other high priority foreign policy decisions, the President did not watch China policy as closely as he might have. In the last few weeks, the President has had to contend with Israeli invasion of Lebanon, war in the Falklands, the European summit and almost day-to-day developments in relations with the Soviet Union.

Maybe Mr Reagan does not wish to be his own foreign minister, but he obviously wants a secretary who is in sympathy with his ideas and is prepared to carry out general directives.

George Shultz, who was immediately named by President Reagan to take Secretary Haig's place, represents an appointment of considerable promise. Mr Shultz has a great deal of experience in the government. He was secretary of treasury and labor as well as budget director under President Nixon. Recently, he has headed the Bechtel Corporation, which is engaged in construction all over the world. Bechtel has undertaken many projects in the Republic of China and has had an office in Taipei for many years. The new secretary of state was in the Republic of China only recently and is well aware of all the aspects of the China problem.

Free China does not expect the United States to make any sudden and dramatic changes in China policy. It does hope for a more even-handed approach for the China policy of the United States. During the Haig administration, the Republic of China has been neglected in several ways. Except for some parts for old weapons, its defense requirements have been ignored. Approval has never been given for the number of U.S. offices stipulated under the Taiwan Relations Act. There have been difficulties for free China's officials to meet with their American counterparts. President Reagan has voiced a strong anticommunism on many occasions. Even as he was speaking, the United States was leaning toward the Chinese Communists in order to combat the Soviet Union. Maybe the United States is now examining this policy and asking itself whether it can be anticommunist with regard to the Soviet Union while being pro-Chinese Communist.

Mr Shultz may be closer to President Reagan and his concepts of anticommunist U.S. policy than Mr Haig has been. If so, this should be in both the American interests and those of the free people of the world, including those of the Republic of China.

Shultz's Taiwan Ties Noted

OW262322 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] According to people in financial and economic circles, George Shultz, newly appointed U.S. secretary of state, has deep connections with the financial, economic, industrial and commercial circles of our country. He also understands our country quite well. While he was secretary of the treasury, Shultz had wide contacts with our country's financial and economic officials. Then Minister of Economic Affairs Sun Yun-hsuan and Minister of Finance K.T. Li of our country were on very good terms with Shultz. Shultz has visited our country many times.

Shultz is now president of the U.S. (Fei-Pai) Engineering Consultant Company. The company is a member of the U.S.-China Economic Association, which is the counterpart of the China-U.S. Economic Cooperation Promotion Association, and has always been very supportive of our country. The (Fei-Pai) Company and our country's (Chung-Hsin) Engineering Consultant Company have jointly formed a (Pai-Hsin) Engineering Consultant Company which specializes in designing nuclear power stations. The designs for the Taiwan Power Company's No 2, 3 and 4 nuclear power stations are being undertaken by the (Pai-Hsin) Company. It is learned that the designing cost accounts for about 10 percent of a nuclear power station's total investment.

Shultz's latest visit to China was last month. He inspected the (Fei-Pai) Company's operations here in his capacity as the company's president. While here, he paid a visit to Chen Lan-kao, board chairman of the Taiwan Power Company, and exchanged views on a wide range of questions with him.

HSIN WAN PAO COMMENTS ON HAIG'S RESIGNATION

HK260752 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Another U.S. Secretary of State Hangs Up His Hat"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Haig resigned yesterday, and President Reagan has nominated Shultz to succeed him. This is the second consecutive time that a secretary of state has resigned during an administration. Last time it was Vance, who quit after the failure of the commando mission launched by the Carter administration to rescue the hostages in Iran. The fact that the U.S. Government repeatedly changes personnel in mid-course and it is so difficult to serve as secretary of state -- the incumbent always has to quietly step down -- show that U.S. foreign policy, beset with domestic and external contradictions, is becoming ever more difficult to operate. This country, known as the strongest country in the West cannot pursue a steady and integral foreign policy, is continually wavering from side to side and cannot do things with assurance.

Explaining the reason for his resignation, Haig said that Reagan had departed from the prudent foreign policy line they had decided on together at the beginning of Reagan's administration; this line was based on the aim of continuity, clarity and firmness. He hinted that Reagan's current foreign policy had changed and no longer possessed these three "qualities."

The reason for the frequent changes in U.S. policies and their inability to maintain continuity, clarity and firmness stems from the clash of all kinds of domestic and external interests. During his tenure as secretary of state, Haig was always engaging in arguments with Vice President Bush, Defense Secretary Weinberger, National Security Adviser Clark and his assistant Allen, and UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick. These arguments were not just problems of individual personality and style but represented clashes of powerful forces and also the influence of financial groups, which led to differences of view on policy and strategy. This resignation was sparked off by two disputes: One was over whether or not to ban the supply of technology and equipment to Western Europe for the construction of a natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union; and the other was the question of whether to support or condemn the large-scale Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Reagan's ban on the supply of technology and equipment to block and delay Western Europe's purchase of natural gas from the Soviet Union has caused a strong reaction in Western Europe, where people say that the United States is harming others to benefit itself and wants its allies to cast aside their interests while it resumes grain sales to the Soviet Union. As for U.S. support of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, this has angered all Middle Eastern countries, who now have even less confidence in U.S. designs for peace. Haig, who represented the interests of the traditional eastern American financial groups, held that it was necessary to show prudent concern for the feelings of its Western European allies and also side with the pro-Israeli leanings of the Jewish financial groups. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who comes from the Western United States, believes that the United States should not shrink from putting strong pressure on Western Europe for a hardline policy toward the Soviet Union, and also believes that the United States should vigorously condemn the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Weinberger and Shultz, who will succeed to the secretary of state post, have both worked for the Bechtel Corporation of California. This consortium has many building contracts with Arab countries.

The resignation of Haig means that the posts of secretary of state, secretary of defense and national security adviser are all held by California colleagues of Reagan. However, this certainly does not mean that differences of view and arguments over foreign policy will now be eliminated.

Further Comment

HK270542 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Haig's Resignation Affects the World Situation"]

[Text] The sudden resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig makes the whole world wonder whether or not there will be readjustments in future U.S. foreign policy.

The early responses to this are that the West European countries are shocked and worried, while Israel "expressed its deep regret and declared that Haig is a loyal friend of Israel." On the other hand, the Arab countries are very pleased about this because the United States has appointed as Haig's replacement Shultz, who belongs to the western financial group and has a great deal of business dealings with the Arab countries.

There have been both open strife and veiled struggles between the eastern and western financial groups of the United States for the post of secretary of state since Reagan formulated his Cabinet. At first, there were rumors that Shultz, a representative of the western financial group, would take up the office. But it finally turned out that Haig, a representative of the eastern financial group, was offered the appointment. Since then, foreign dispatches have continually reported personnel problems in the White House and acute rivalry. The resignation of National Security Adviser Richard Allen last year showed that Haig had won the first round. However, Reagan immediately appointed Clark, a member of the western financial group, to replace Allen. Then, Clark gradually gained more power and saw the President each day, giving counsel and suggestions and attempting to cripple Haig's power.

Haig, who belonged to the eastern financial group, soon found himself isolated, and Reagan was also surrounded by advisers of the western financial group. Counselor to the President Edwin Meese, White House Chief of Staff James Baker (note: not Howard Baker, Senate Republican leader), White House Deputy Chief of Staff Deaver and Defense Secretary Weinberger all belong to the western group. Thus, it was difficult for Haig to achieve anything with support.

The divergence between Haig and the western political figures mainly involved three aspects, the policies on three hot points -- Europe, the Middle East and Latin America. Although both Haig and the westerners favored a tough attitude toward Soviet expansion, hoped to maintain closer ties with the Arab countries and advocated halting the expansion of Soviet and Cuban power in Latin America, they had different ideas as far as strategy was concerned: 1) The westerners advocated that the United States put pressure on its West European allies, forcing them to share military expenses and stop their dealings with the Soviet Union on the question of the natural gas pipeline, while Haig advocated that the United States look after the wishes of Western Europe and strengthen unity between the United States and Western Europe. He did not want to blackmail Western Europe over the question of the natural gas pipeline. 2) As far as the Middle East question was concerned, the westerners held that the United States should strengthen its relations with the Arab countries and supply Jordan and Saudi Arabia with advanced U.S. arms and ammunition. They pointed out that the U.S. bias toward Israel would hinder U.S. interests in the Middle East. Haig held that there should not be "readjustments" in current U.S.-Israeli relations and objected to selling advanced arms and ammunition to the Arabs. 3) As far as the Latin America question was concerned, Haig advocated halting Cuban penetration with U.S. military force, but the westerners opposed getting involved in armed confrontation in Latin America and opposed, in particular, a blockade against Nicaragua.

The friction between Haig and his colleagues was not caused merely by personal problems, but was a result of controversies and confrontations between the U.S. ruling financial groups on the question of strategy regarding U.S.-Soviet rivalry. If such controversies are allowed to drag on for a long time, U.S. policies will become very shaky. There was speculation in U.S. political circles at the beginning of this year that there would be a big change in Reagan's Cabinet sooner or later. Haig's resignation has turned Reagan's Cabinet into a group of purely westerners.

The immediate cause of Haig's resignation is very clear. Reagan has reversed his attitude and has only made a one-sided explanation of the spirit of the Western summit meeting held on 18 June. He has forced the Western European countries to stop transactions on the natural gas pipeline, arousing discontent in Western Europe. In the Middle East, Israel has conquered southern Lebanon and wants to attack Jordan as its next step. As Jordan has not obtained a supply of advanced U.S. air defense weapons, its king was driven by anger to consult on "cooperation" with the Soviet Union. Conflicts between the interests of the different financial groups have led to personnel changes in the White House. Will the eastern financial group respond to this by imposing pressure on the White House? What will the changes in U.S. foreign policy be? Will these affect the situation regarding global strategy? All these things merit our close attention.

ARTICLE ON MAO'S 'TALKS AT YANAN FORUM' SCORED

HK170825 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 17 Jun 82 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Fierce Struggle in Literary and Art Circles"]

[Text] Taking advantage of the opportunity of calling on people to restudy Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," Huang Gang, daring vanguard of the leftist groups in mainland China's literary and art circles, published an article, "Explanations by This Publication," in the No 2, 1982 issue of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO [REPORT OF THE TIMES] edited by himself. In this article he asserted that in recent years, the "Talks" have been "distorted and tampered with by the right," which "cannot but result in some people falling into the quagmire of bourgeois liberalism." WENYI BAO held that this allegation runs counter to the "Resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and wrote an article to refute it.

The "Explanations by This Publication" said: "In the 16 years since the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' the 'Talks' have been distorted and tempered with by both the 'left' and the right. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and other counterrevolutionaries, by using ultraleftist methods, turned the people's literature and art which served the workers, peasants and soldiers into a literature and art of conspiracy by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques aimed at usurping the leadership of the party and power. After the smashing of the gang of four, some people again discarded the "Talks" by regarding them as regulations and restrictions, which could not but result in their falling into the quagmire of bourgeois liberalism...."

In its No 6, 1982 issue, WENYI BAO published an article by Xin Xu to refute this allegation. The article was entitled "Are There No Differences Over the '16 Years'"? The article pointed out that the appraisal made by the "Explanation by This Publication" on literary and art work in the past few years is entirely different from the appraisal of the CCP Central Committee and runs counter to the "Resolution" approved by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The "Explanations by This Publication" said: "In the 16 years since the 'Great Cultural Revolution'...." WENYI BAO pointed out in its article that if we explain this sentence from the angle of linguistics, the "16 years" refers to an historical period symbolized by the Cultural Revolution. People know, however, that the nightmare of the Cultural Revolution ended long ago. It is not known why the author of the 'Explanations by This Publication' seemingly fails to wake up to reality and advances such a formulation that is completely different from the "Resolution."

The article pointed out that the author of the "Explanations by This Publication" has subjectively regarded people's attitude toward Mao Zedong's "Talks" in the "16 years" as "vilification or tampering" either by the "left" or by the right. This assertion indiscriminately lumping everything together is not an accident by the editor of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO.

The WENYI BAO article said: As early as in the first issue of that periodical, an article which had been energetically praised by the editors explicitly said that the "society during the period when the gang of four was engaged in rebellion and the society in this period (after the downfall of the gang of four) do not have any essential differences," and therefore there is no demarcation line between "this period" and "that period." Such being the case, they naturally regarded the history of the "16 years" as one and the same thing, as equally bad and as either "left" or right.

The "Resolution" of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee pointed out that since the downfall of the gang of four, "the country has entered a new period of historical development." The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee held in 1978 was "a great turning point of far-reaching historical significance" since the founding of the PRC.

The article pointed out: The decade of civil disturbance and the new period of historical development are two different periods. However, the author of the "Explanations by This Publication" has lumped the two different periods together and has seen no demarcation lines or differences between them. The result of referring to the "16 years" can only be to prettify, like the article in the first issue of the periodical, Lin Biao and the gang of four and equate them with socialism or, like the author of the "Explanations by This Publication," vilify and deny the glorious history of the past 6 years.

How should we look at the situation in the literary and art circles since the downfall of the gang of four, particularly since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee? This is the focal point of the problem raised in the "Explanations by This Publication."

The article pointed out that in the past 6 years, the principles and policies formulated by the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee have greatly emancipated people's minds, smashed the bonds of the leftist mistakes of many years' standing, liberated the productive forces of literature and art and promoted the development of literary and artistic undertakings. Many people hold that the past 6 years have seen a prosperous situation, the like of which has rarely been seen since the founding of the PRC. No one can deny this achievement. However, as viewed by "Explanations by This Publication," it is as if the third plenary session and the far-reaching influence it has had on our social life (including literary and art work) had never occurred and that thousands of excellent works and a large number of new people skilled in literature and art had not emerged. There is only the terrible "vilification and tampering by the right."

The article said: "We have made no attempt to deny the problems that have existed on the literary and art front in the past 6 years. On the one hand, some people are defending the leadership of the party and defending the leftist errors that are being criticized and discarded. On the other hand, from society to literary and art circles, there are also different degrees of erroneous trends of thought that negate the leadership of the CCP and negate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Feudal and bourgeois ideas, philistine and decadent elements and the tendencies of turning literary and art works into commodities have also occurred. These two kinds of phenomena merit our full attention. However, we should not look upon everything as bright all over; still less should we paint everything in dark colors and even mix up questions of different natures that occurred under completely different historical conditions. The theory that "there are no differences over the 16 years" preached by the "Explanations by This Publication" is nothing but an attempt to substitute the principal aspect with a secondary aspect of the past 6 years and, by exaggerating some of the shortcomings and errors in literary and art work, to negate the vitality and achievements which the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee has brought to the literary and art front.

The WENYI BAO article pointed out in conclusion: The social life of our country is experiencing increasingly profound changes. If someone fails to see the advance of the wheel of history and endlessly complains that the changes in social life do not conform to his intentions, and so censures everything in every possible way and negates and writes off everything at will, it will be very hard for him to escape being ridiculed by history.

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS ROLE OF LITERATURE, ART

HK181038 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 18 Jun 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "We Should No Longer Exaggerate the Role of Literature and Art"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Fourth National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles will open tomorrow in Beijing and more than 400 literary and art workers from various parts of the country will attend the session.

The session is expected to last 1 week. It will study the problem of readjusting literary and art organizations and discuss a theoretical document called the "Ten New Regulations on Literature and Art." This document is drafted by a group headed by Zhou Yang.

The fourth national congress of writers and artists and the First Session of the Fourth National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles were held in November 1979. They defined the orientation of the emancipation of minds in literature and art. Over the past 2 and 1/2 years, literature and art in China have undergone a new development and a number of works have been produced. This has evoked new criticism and controversy. The Second Session of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles will sum up the new experiences and opinions.

Zhou Yang, chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, visited Guangzhou and Shenzhen last February. It was reported that after he returned to Beijing, he began the preparations for convening the session. It is obvious that thorough discussions have been made in order to prepare for the session.

Last month, the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences jointly sponsored a discussion on Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. After that, Chairman Mao Zedong's 15 letters to the people of literary and art circles and Chen Yun's talks to the literary and art workers in the Yanan period were published. All these were the ideological preparations for the session.

A conclusion has been drawn from last month's discussion: We should uphold and develop Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. It is believed that such an idea will be included in the "Ten New Regulations on Literature and Art" and will be presented to the session for discussion. The idea of upholding and developing Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art is in accord with the spirit of the last session of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles. In his closing speech delivered at the fourth national congress of writers and artists, Xia Yan, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, emphasized: We should not "assume the same old approach and overlook the changed situation." On the contrary, we should pay attention to the rapidly changing situation to test the previous theories on literature and art.

One of the new experiences summed up over the past 2 years is that we should exercise restraint over literary and art criticism and gradually overcome the previous over-simplified and crude methods. The freedom of criticism and counter-criticism has been further acknowledged. What is more important, an increasing number of people have realized that we should not equate the problem of literature and art with that of politics and that we should not subordinate all literature and art to politics or to a certain political line.

There is no doubt that literature and art are very important in the people's spiritual life. However, due to the pernicious influence of the "Great Cultural Revolution," we overestimated the political significance of literature and art in China. Actually, it is unrealistic to exaggerate the political role of literature and art. This will also hamper literary and artistic creativity. Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, we have adopted the slogan that literature and art should serve the people and abrogated the previous slogan that literature and art should serve politics. More and more literary and art cadres and workers have realized the differences between these two slogans.

DALAI LAMA TO PROMOTE BUDDHISM ON MAJOR TOURS

HK250141 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Jun 82 p 5

[By Peter Humphrey]

[Excerpts] The Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan god-king, is soon to undertake two long tours of European and Asian countries ranging half way round the globe.

The first tour, scheduled for next month, is an historic tour of Australia and three Southeast Asian countries.

This was disclosed recently by the east Asia representative of the Tibetan government-in-exile, Mr Pema Gyalpo, who passed through Hong Kong while making arrangements for the forthcoming tour. Reliable sources have also said that the Dalai Lama will be undertaking a second tour in September-October to Mongolia and several European countries -- passing through the Soviet Union and visiting Germany, France, Italy and Spain.

Further details of the European tour have yet to be learned. The Southeast Asian tour, however, is known to include Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia, followed by five major Australian cities -- Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra, Brisbane and Perth.

My Gyalpo disclosed that the Dalai Lama will travel from his Indian refuge of Dharamsala, arriving in Malaysia on July 28, and the following day he will travel to Singapore, where he will stay until August 1. He will then travel to Indonesia, at first spending approximately two days in Jakarta, from where he will go to Jogjakarta to visit the renowned Borobodur Buddhist temples, sacred site of the largest Buddhist stupa in the world. From Indonesia the Dalai Lama will travel on August 8 to Australia, where he will remain until August 28.

The main purpose of the Dalai's visit, Mr Gyalpo said, is to encourage and bless the Buddhists, and to attempt to exchange views with the leaders of other religious faiths.

Observers noted that the forthcoming tours come hard on the heels of a visit to Beijing by a delegation from the Dalai Lama's government-in-exile, which has reportedly been negotiating with the Chinese authorities on the question of Tibet's future and on the possibility of the Dalai Lama visiting Beijing or even Tibet. The talks were shrouded in secrecy and it is not known what agreement, if any, was achieved between the two sides.

In Australia, Mr Gyalpo observed, Buddhism is quite new, "so the Dalai Lama wants to get into direct contact with Australian people, and through these dialogues and contacts, he wants to tell the people what Buddhism is all about." The governments of the countries to be visited during next months' tour have all been told the basic purpose is non-political, but religious and cultural. Informal confirmation has been made by those countries that the Dalai Lama may visit them, and formal confirmation is expected very soon.

It is understood that the Dalai Lama will also make courtesy calls on certain officials in the countries to be visited, but Mr Gyalpo declined to reveal what contacts will be arranged in Southeast Asia. In Australia, however, he revealed that there will be an official reception in Melbourne given by the speaker of the House and attended by the premier of Victoria, Lindsay Thompson. Another official reception will be held by the New South Wales government in Sydney, and meetings will take place between the Dalai Lama and senators and foreign affairs department representatives in Canberra. The Dalai Lama will also make several public addresses during visits to some of Australia's leading universities.

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June 29, 1982

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